The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,469.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	26	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	[illegible]
Quarterly	15	Quarterly	10
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy—4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 Tons, 220 H.P., Commander G. W. Wicks, R.N.R., will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 1st April 1876, at 4 P. M.

	April.		April.
Leaves BOMBAY	1	Leaves Tuticorin	9
„ Rutnagherry	2	„ Colombo	10
„ Vingorla	2	„ Negapatam	13
„ Goa	3	„ Pondicherry	14
„ Carwar	3	„ Madras	16
„ Mangalore	4	„ Masulipatam	17
„ Cannanore	5	„ Coconada	18
„ Tellicherry	5	„ Vizagapatam	19
„ Calicut	6	„ Bimlipatam	19
„ Beypore	6	„ Gopalpore	20
„ Cochin	7	„ False Point	21
„ Alleppey	7	Arrives CALCUTTA	23

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line once or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccas Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. COMMILLA, 872 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 31st March 1876, at 4 P.M.

	March.		April
Leaves BOMBAY	31	Leaves BUSREH	19
„ Kurrachee	Apr. 4	„ Mahomerah	19
„ Guader	6	„ Fao	19
„ Muscat	7	„ Bushire	21
„ Bunder Abbas	9	„ Linga	26
„ Linga	11	„ Bunder Abbas	28
„ Bushire	13	„ Muscat	30
„ Fao	15	„ Kurrachee May	5
„ Mahomerah	15	Arrives BOMBAY	8
Arrive BUSREH	16		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. COMMILLA, 872 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 31st March 1876, at 4 P. M.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without food
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SUMATRA to sail on SATURDAY, 1st April 1876.
ARABIA to sail on SATURDAY, 15th April 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st May 1876.
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th May 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 6th December 1875.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, VIA SUEZ CANAL

TO SAIL 1st APRIL.

THE Powerful First-class Steamer J. B. WALKER, 1,489 Tons Register, has excellent accommodation for Twelve First Class Passengers. An inspection is invited.

FARE—Rs. 850, without Wines.

Apply to

McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY TO SOUTHAMPTON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL ABOUT 10th MAY.

THE attention of Families intending to proceed to England is specially invited to the fine Steamer GALATEA, 2,001 Tons Register 350 H P. nominal, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, well known on the South American Passenger Service as one of the favourite steamers of the Belgian Royal Mail Company. She has superior accommodation for Fifty First Class Passengers, and carries a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS. For Passage apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co.,
Agents

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

TO SUCCEED THE BRANKSOME HALL.

THE TRENTHAM HALL will be despatched to LIVERPOOL on or about the 1st of May. Definite notice as to the positive sailing date will be given at least a fortnight before the steamer sails.

The attention of intending passengers is particularly called to these fine steamers which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 knots and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 5 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	April, 1876.
VENETIA	G. J. Babot	2776	450	3rd—Suez, &c.
NUBIA	W. B. Hall	2096	450	5th—London direct.
SIAM	N. W. Haselwood	3000	500	10th—Southampton.
ASSAM	G. F. Cates	3033	500	17th—Suez, &c.
MALWA	P. S. Tomlin	2933	450	24th—Southampton.
				May.
ZAMBESI	A. Symons	2422	400	1st—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3429	550	8th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th March 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 4th April 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon,

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. HINDOSTAN, Capt. N. Roskell, R.N.R. (3,113 Tons and 600 H. P.) will be despatched as above carrying H. M. Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 18th March 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st March 1876.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY,
DIRECT STEAMER TO LONDON.

THE P. and O. Company's S.S. URIA, (2,096 Tons, 450 Horse Power.) will be despatched for LONDON via SUEZ CANAL, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th April, at 3 P. M.

PASSAGE MONEY, (including Canal Fees.)

First Class	Rs. 680
Second Class	„ 370

G. F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th March 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR and LIVERPOOL :—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
MACEDONIA	2272	486	19th Feb.	26th Feb.	8th April.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	18th Mar.	25th Mar.	17th May.
also—					
EUROPA	2277	424	will sail from Bombay on or about		10th June.
INDIA	228	500	do	do do	10th July.
MACEDONIA	2272	486	do	do do	10th August

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

	LIVERPOOL	SUEZ.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th March 1876.

"WILSON" LINE.
FALMOUTH AND HAVRE,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.
S. S. XANTHO, 1,800 Tons.
TO LEAVE ABOUT 15th APRIL.

THE above Vessel will have despatch on the date named. She has excellent accommodation amidships for First-Class Passengers only.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board.

FIRST CLASS Rs. 500.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th March 1876.

LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons,
C. W. Pearson, Commander.
(*To leave end of April.*)

THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch the last week of April and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian trade, and has excellent accommodation for passengers, both on the main deck and in a Saloon built on deck. She will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL—Rs. 600.

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co,
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th March 1876.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. MACEDONIA, arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Macedonia.

Bombay, 28th March 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE to TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "GUIDE" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations, the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "GUIDE" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at

The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

MOSELLE.

SIXTEEN Dozen of BARRETT and CLAY'S MOUSSIRENDER MOSELLE imported by the Undersigned will be SOLD by AUCTION at BENNETT and Co.'s on SATURDAY, 1st April, in order to close the consignment. A good opportunity of getting a delicious wine at a cheap rate.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICES,
4, HORNBY ROW.

BUSINESS IN 1874 75.

POLICIES ISSUED in 1875—811 Amount assured......£376,160.
„ „ in 1874—698 „ „ ......£366,630.

REPORT OF INDIAN BUSINESS
DURING 1875,
JUST ISSUED.
COPIES CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION
AT THE OFFICE,
4, HORNBY ROW.

The Policies of this Company cover the risk of travelling anywhere, by any mode of conveyance, and of residence in any part of the world.

Trustees of Bombay Life Fund.
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY
FOR THE TIME BEING.
Bankers :
AGRA BANK (Limited).
Solicitors :
Messrs. HEARN AND CLEVELAND.
Medical Referee :
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D.

PROSPECTUSES, AND ALL INFORMATION REGARDING THE COMPANY, MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO

J. SCOTT,
Agent for Bombay, 4, Hornby Row.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LEWIS' DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.
LAST WEEK ! LAST WEEK !
THIS EVENING, THURSDAY, MARCH 30.
BENEFIT OF MISS BENISON.
THE GREAT COMEDY OF
SCHOOL.

NAOMI TIGHE .... Mrs. G. B. W. Lewis.
BELLA .... Miss Agnes Benison.
JACK POYNTZ .... Mr. Harry Williams.

FRIDAY, MARCH 31.
BENEFIT OF THE MISSES GRAY.
SATURDAY, APRIL 1.
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

Doors open at half-past 8. Performance to commence at 9.

FORT THEATRE.

TO-DAY, THURSDAY, 30th MARCH.

THE STAR COMPANY.

DID YOU EVER SEND YOUR WIFE
TO
CAMBERWELL ?
AND
THE MAID AND THE MAGPIE.
NEW SONGS; SINGLE, DOUBLE, TREBLE DANCES;
AND
SONG AND DANCE.

First Class .... Rs. 2 · Second Class .... Re. 1.

Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9 o'clock punctually.

N. B.—Extra Tramway Cars leave from Elphinstone Circle and Church Gate Street after the performance.

PUNKAHS IN FULL SWING.

APOLLINARIS WATER

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

WANTED, by an European Firm, a NATIVE CLERK. Must have a good handwriting, be up to every description of office work, and understand Book-keeping thoroughly.

Apply to "COAST," care of this Paper.

NOTICE.

MR. G. GRIFFITH is AUTHORIZED to SIGN our Firm by procuration from THIS DATE.

PELLY & Co.

Bombay, 30th March 1876.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS of the BOMBAY CIVIL FUND will be held in the Town Hall, on FRIDAY, the 31st March 1876, at 5-30 P.M.

By order of the Trustees,

A. C. WATT,
Secretary Civil Fund.

Bombay, Civil Fund Office, 22nd March 1876.

LOST OR STOLEN,

BETWEEN the East End of Apollo Street and Marine Street, THIS MORNING between 12 and 1 o'clock, BANK NOTES as under :—

5—Rs. 100 Bombay Notes.
7—Rs. 10 do. do.

Any person handing the same or giving information which may lead to the recovery will be handsomely rewarded by

STORRAR & BUCHANAN,
Apollo Street.

Bombay, 29th March 1876.

P.S.—Numbers known and payment stopped.

NOTICE.—The EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 14th and 15th proximo, on account of the EASTER HOLIDAYS.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
R. D. CAIRNS, pro. Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
D. FINLAYSON, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
C. J. SHARP, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
A. RENAUD, Manager.

For the National Bank of India, Limited,
W. A. BAKER, Manager.

For the Agra Bank, Limited,
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 29th March 1876.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

CURRENT METER, an instrument for gauging the velocity of rivers and streams, in mahogany case, by Elliott. Rs. 92 8.

PENTAGRAPH, for copying or reducing plans, drawings, &c., in any proportion. Best brass, in case, by Elliott.

24 inch .... Rs. 120. 30 inch......... Rs. 135

CAMERA LUCIDA, for sketching objects by reflection, with shades, &c., in case, by Elliott. Rs. 5

PLANIMETER, for measuring angles on maps or plans, in case, by Elliott. Rs. 45.

CENTROLINEAD, for drawing buildings, &c., in perspective, where the vanishing point falls beyond the edge of the paper or board. Best made Ebony, 42 inch, with stud to work against. Rs. 55.

EXCENTROLINEAD, for drawing eccentric lines, as the sides of arms of wheels, &c., in ivory and electrum. Rs 10-8.

BOX SEXTANT, divided on silver, with telescope, in leather sling case, by Elliott Rs. 85.

OPTICAL SQUARE, best brass, in morocco case, by Elliott. Rs. 18.

ABNEY'S POCKET LEVEL AND CLINOMETER, a most perfect little instrument, in morocco case, by Elliott. Rs. 35

BUILDER'S OR DRAINAGE LEVEL, with sights and stand, in case, by Stanley. Rs. 55.

CLINOMETER, rule form, with sights and levels, in case, by Stanley. Rs. 25.

ISOGRAPH, a protracted rule, giving any angle, brass mounted, by Stanley. Rs. 4-8.

CROSS STAFF HEAD, circular, brass with centre axis and circle divided on silver, in polished Mahogany case, with staff for holding ditto, by Stanley. Rs. 40.

OPISOMETER, for measuring distances on maps and plans. Rs. 3-8.

ODONTOGRAPH, for drawing TEETH OF WHEELS, so that any two wheels of a set may work truly together.

In Cardboard, enamelled, with instructions. Rs. 6-0.

REFLECTING LEVEL, a suspended reflector, in case, by Stanley. Rs. 25-12.

THEODOLITES, 5 inch TRANSIT, and 6 inch EVEREST patterns. DUMPY LEVELS, 10 inch and 14 inch, Y LEVELS, PRISMATIC COMPASSES, LEVELLING STAVES, and every kind of MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING and DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER, VINING & CO.,

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

DUTCH (VALKER) BEER. The price of this excellent Beer is reduced to Rs. 4 per dozen quarts.
ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co.

FOR SALE, a JUBBULPORE HILL TENT, nearly new, 14 feet square, with two square dressing rooms and four sybans, everything complete. Apply to Mr. NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE, at Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co.

THE CLARENDON at Matheran,
Since Matheran was known,
For bachelor or married pair,
The snuggest jungle home.

HOTELS.

MALABAR FAMILY HOTEL,
BREACH CANDY, MALABAR HILL,
BOMBAY.

THIS HOTEL is located in the finest, coolest, most healthy and fashionable part of Bombay. "It is close to the sea," and surrounded by Gardens and beautiful Scenery.

The Rooms are very large, and fitted up with every home comfort.

Testimonials, with view of Hotel, forwarded on application.

The distance is within half an hour's drive of the Fort, and fifteen minutes from the G.I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways.

TERMS—MODERATE.

W. B. SARGENT,
Proprietor.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

MATHERAN.—The CLARENDON HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation First class and for Ladies there are separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which command beautiful views of Bombay and Matheran.

TERMS—MODERATE.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. O. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel is now OPEN to VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position and is, therefore, very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. It is also nearest to the Station and in a breezy Locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. [illegible] per mensem.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

EXTENSION OF THE DAKORE BRANCH RAILWAY TO PALI.

TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of the Works will be received up to the 30th instant. Plans and specifications may be seen on application.

Undersigned will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FRANCIS MATHEW,
Agent and Chief Engineer, B. B. & C. I. Railway.

General Offices, Bombay, 18th March 1876.

SCINDE, PUNJAUB AND DELHI RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 5,000 cubic feet of the best MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER, without shakes and not worm eaten, in logs, measuring 24 inches to 30 inches square, and from 24 feet to 28 feet in length.

The Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber" and to be addressed to the "Agent S P. and D. Railway, Lahore," and should reach prior to the 15th April 1876, upon which date they will be opened.

The Timber must be made over to the Company's accredited Agents at Bombay or Calcutta before the end of June 1876.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. B. BIRNEY,
Offg. Personal Assistant to Agent.

Lahore, Agent's Office, the 18th March 1876.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS IN TRAIN SERVICE ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

The Public are hereby informed that, under instructions from the Resident, the Nizam's State Railway Train, which now leaves SHAHABAD at 10 A.M. will start at 8-45 P.M. and will reach HYDERABAD at about 4-5—and SECUNDERABAD at about 4-45 on the following morning. And that the Train which now leaves SECUNDERABAD at 6-30 and HYDERABAD at 7-5 A.M. will start from these stations at 10 and 10-38 P.M. respectively, arriving at SHAHABAD at about 6-0 on the following morning.

THIS ALTERATION of the TRAIN SERVICE on the State Railway will commence on SATURDAY next, the First April 1876, and will remain in force until further notice.

Further information will be given in the State Railway Time Bill, which will shortly be issued.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 25th March 1876.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LD.

ધી મદરાસ યુનાઈટેડ સપીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ

NOTICE is hereby given to the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS of this Company that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 75 (Seventy-five) per whole and Rs. 18¾ (Eight en and twelve annas) per quarter Share is declared PAYABLE at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, between the hours of 12 A. M. and 3 P.M., on and after the 28th day of March 1876.

Shareholders are requested to produce their SHARE CERTIFICATES when applying for the Dividend.

By order of the Board of Directors,

હા. મુલજી જેઠા ની કુંમપની.
i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th March 1876.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH DERBY SWEEP, 1876.

TICKETS, RS. 10 (TEN) EACH.

5) Five Per Cent will be deducted from the total Amount for the benefit of the Umballa Race Fund.

After paying all the working expenses, 4 (four) per cent. will be divided amongst those who draw starters, EXCEPT THE 1ST, 2ND, AND 3RD HORSES.

OF THE REMAINDER.

The Winner to take ⅔ (two-thirds).
" Second Horse, ¼ (one-quarter).
" Third Horse, 1/12 (one twelfth).

To close at Noon (Gun-fire) on the 25th May; and the drawing to take place at 9 p. m. the same day.

Telegrams will be sent to those who draw Horses.

Tickets will not be allotted on first halves of Notes, nor will receipt of first halves be acknowledged unless amounting to Rs 100 or upwards.

Applications (with the Investor's full address LEGIBLY WRITTEN) to be addressed, and Money Orders, Drafts, &c., to be made payable (FREE OF EXCHANGE IN UMBALLA), to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Umballa Sweeps, Umballa.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.

Policies of Insurance against Fire [illegible] Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, [illegible], and Merchandise, continue to be [illegible] behalf of the Company by the undersigned.

Risks on [illegible] the Circle at reduced rates.

THE LONDON ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co., Ld., Agents.

MESSRS. H. BENJAMIN & CO.,

32, APOLLO STREET, GROUND FLOOR APOLLO HOUSE.

GENTLEMEN'S and Ladies' Importers of best Overland Trunks, Solid Leather and other Portmanteaux of all descriptions and sizes, very strong and cheap.

Also Tobacconists, Fresh Turkish Cigarettes made by experienced manufacturers imported monthly. Best Turkish Tobacco and a variety of Cigars of choice manufacture.

TEETH ! TEETH !! TEETH !!!

J. J. L. DAVIS, Surgeon Dentist from the Dental Hospital, inserts Mineral Teeth over the most sensitive gums and stumps without pain or inconvenience; in appearance quite equal to nature, while for mastication and articulation they cannot be equalled.

Extraction, stopping and scaling, Rs. 5.
Children's Teeth carefully regulated.

Fort Address.—Rampart Row, next to Messrs. Thompson Taylor & Co., Chemists and Druggists.

Consultation daily from 10 A. M. *to* 4 P. M.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER for WELL SINKING, or for CLEANING OUT OLD WELLS. For particulars apply to

A. H. BULL,
Sahebgunge, via Lickree Gully.

FRASER AND MILLER,
ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, MANUFACTURERS OF GIRDERS,
BOILERS, PUMPS, &c.

Carnac Iron Works, Bombay, 20th May 1875.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER
BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.,
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

BOMBAY :—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

CARRIAGES.

E. KESTERION & Co.,
93 & 94, LONG ACRE, LONDON,

BEG to remind their friends and the public who may be requiring Carriages, that their SPECIAL AGENT will leave Bombay for London early in April, so that any orders which he may be favoured with will be carefully carried out under his supervision.

Drawings and Estimates on application.

Address—Mr. LAVER, care of Sorabjee Nowrojee, Esquire, 3, Church Lane, Bombay.

Temporary Show Rooms, off Bake House Lane, Fort.

W. J. ESSAI,
COMMISSION AGENT, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY,

	Cash Rs.	
Ginger Preserve, Chow-Chow, Pine Apple, Pears, Cumquots and Oranges—in refined Syrup, per Jar	2	0
Best Black Tea, per lb	0	14
Family Mixture, per lb	1	4
White Crystalline Sugar, per maund of 28 lbs	4	4
Brown do. do. do.	4	0
Extra charge for box to hold 1 maund	0	4
Coffee, per lb	0	7
Swiss Milk, Genuine, prepared in Switzerland, per dozen	5	12

Mofussil Orders for Wines, Spirits and Oilman's Stores promptly attended to.

SERVED IN THE GRAND HALL.

CRITERION TABLE D'HOTE,

3/6 Daily from 5.30 till 8 o'clock. 3/6

(*Also on Sundays.*)

Consisting of Soups, Fish, Entrées, Joints, Sweets, Ices, and Dessert.

SPIERS AND POND,
THE CRITERION, REGENT CIRCUS.
PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES
FOR
MAHABLESHWUR.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his numerous Patrons and Customers, that he has added a very large number of select HORSES and Comfortable CARRIAGES to his already large ESTABLISHMENT to meet the increasing demand of the coming MAHABLESHWUR SEASON, and is now prepared to receive engagements for PHAETONS, from POONA to MAHABLESHWUR, at the REDUCED RATE of Rs. THIRTY-FIVE per Phaeton including all charges, such as Tolls, Coolies, &c.

This specially Reduced Rate will be available to those of his patrons only who will kindly book their orders during the *Current Month*, so as to enable the undersigned to make needful arrangements for supplying the conveyances.

FRAMJEE ARDASEER,
Government Mail Contractor,
Between Poona and Belgaum,
Dhond and Ahmednugger,
Chorepoi and [illegible]

[illegible]

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
MANUFACTURING AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS, AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT of each of the Company's Establishments is under the supervision of thoroughly qualified EUROPEAN CHEMISTS, whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing Medicines in strict accordance with Physicians' Prescriptions.

An Exact Copy of every Prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

MEDICINE CHESTS,

In a variety of the most useful and portable patterns—the result of long experience of the requirements of *Travellers* and *Up-country Residents*—suitable for *Individual, Family*, or *Professional* use.

PATENT MEDICINES
And Proprietary Articles of all kinds.

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS
(INFANTS' AND INVALIDS' FOODS),
IMPORTED BY EVERY MAIL.

DISINFECTANTS
AND CARBOLIC ACID PREPARATIONS.

INVALID APPLIANCES,
Of every description.

PERFUMERY
AND TOILET REQUISITES,
Of every description.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS,
With every requisite for practising the Art.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS,
For Chemical, Engineering, Mathematical, Meteorological, Optical, and General Scientific Purposes.

SPECTACLES,
EYE-GLASSES, AND EYE-PROTECTORS.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES AND INSTRUMENTS.

PRICE LIST FREE UPON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

☞ PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF

LONDON, PARIS, AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. can, with confidence, submit their choice stock of carefully selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS to the public of Western India. Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged by the *élite* of Society to be superior to the numerous varieties of China and Assam Teas, many of which are so generally known to be adulterated.

In giving publicity to the subjoined list of the Nobility and Gentry of this Presidency, comprising members of the Civil, Military and Naval Services, and of the Mercantile community, who have constantly patronized their Teas, Messrs. Morton & Co. trust it will afford a sufficient guarantee for their excellent flavour and pure quality; whilst their moderate price is a further recommendation to all who are desirous of making use of the best and cheapest Tea that has ever been offered for public favour, at cash prices, in this City.

TERMS CASH.

Name of Teas.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs.				Wholesale in bulk in chests of 80 lbs. and upwards.
	From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.		From 15 lbs and upwards.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	1	12	1	10	☞ Merchants, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c. liberally dealt with.
Organge Pekoe	1	10	1	8	
Pekoe, Extra Fine	1	10	1	8	
Holta Mixture	1	10	1	8	
Byjnauth Mixture	1	10	1	8	
Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine	1	8	1	6	
Souchong	1	6	1	4	
Royal Family Mixture	1	2	1	0	

These excellent Teas are sold at the depot from 1 lb. upwards.

☞ TO ENSURE PROMPT DESPATCH, ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS SHOULD BE ACCOMPANIED WITH REMITTANCES OR GOOD REFERENCES.

MORTON & CO., BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

H. M. THE KING OF PORTUGAL has for some time accorded his PATRONAGE to one of the oldest Houses in the Island of MADEIRA—Messrs. LEAL BROS. & Co.—now that nine consecutive good VINTAGES have occurred since the recultivation of the vineyards, are desirous of prominently bringing their Wines before Indian consumers, who sometime since were the largest buyers of this Wine. Messrs. LEAL BROS. & Co. have APPOINTED US their SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA. We shall shortly receive sample casks of their shipment such as—

Ordinary.	Old Ordinary.
South Side.	Reserve.
Old Reserve.	Rare.

In the meantime we shall be glad to hear from buyers as to their requirements for bottling.

The WINES will be shipped in PIPES, HHDS., QUARTER CASKS, and OCTAVES.

Our Home Partners advise us they can confidently recommend Messrs. LEAL BROS.' WINES, having carefully gone through their STOCKS.

Referring to the above a supply has just been landed of the following :—

		In Bond.		
M Young Madeira	Rs.	103	Per Qtr.	Cask-
C.M do. do.	„	122	„	„
O.M Old do.	„	142	„	„
S Choice South-side Madeira	„	174	„	„
O S very Choice old, South-side Madeira	„	105	„	Octave.
R „ „ and highly flavored Reserve do.	„	120	„	„
O R „ „ „ „ „	„	136	„	„
E O R „ „ „ „ Extra „	„	148	„	„
Patherinho, delicately flavored, Pale	„	90	„	„

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

ARRIVAL OF NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
PER S. S. TRINACRIA.
AT THEIR BRANCH DEPOT No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
AGENCY IN POONA : A. D. EZEKIEL, THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.
BRANCH DEPOT CALCUTTA : 2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, OUTFITTER, &c.
THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY IN BOMBAY.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, "Black and White [illegible]

[illegible]

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished household, furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, a first class grand square, piano by "Schiedmayer & Co.," of Stuttgart, &c., at No. 97, Wilderness, Mount Road, Malabar Hill.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at his residence, at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, &c., the property of G. O'CONNELL, Esq., the same comprises, rich cut glass are, handsome dinner, breakfast, and dessert services, best plated ware, such as hotwater curry dishes, cruet and pickle stands, ice pitcher, water, tea tray, tea set, a set of spoons and forks, table, piano and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, a first rate double barrelled gun by "Lancaster," &c., handsome French polished English pattern furniture, such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces with round ends to form a circular table, side board, dumb waiter, whatnot, teapoys, screens, circular, pier, side and oblong tables, easy and drawing room chairs, conversation, and tete a-tete couches, teapoys with marble tops, handsome Brussel's carpet, Tucker's patent double ligh hanging and lamp, first rate chromolithographs, hat-stand, a first class grand square piano by "Schiedmayer & Co. of Stuttgart," four post bedstead, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, cloth presses, wardrobes, chest of drawers, towel horses, &c., dispense articles, &c., &c. Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, a mahogany grand square piano by "John Broadwood and Sons," a full-toned oak wood harmonium with 4 stops, Singer's patent sewing machine, kit with cameras and lenses for portraits and landscapes a light English built sociable by "Laing and Melvin," a handsome chesnut Arab horse, &c., at the Observatory, Colaba.

TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the household furniture, piano, harmonium, carriage, horse, &c., the property of C. CHAMBERS, Esq., proceeding to Europe, the same comprises, rich cut glassware, dinner and dessert services, platedware, such as vegetable dishes, cruet and pickle stands, toast rack, a handsome tea set by "Elkington and Co." table candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome seasoned blackwood furniture, such as dining room chairs, screens, teapoys, circular table, easy and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, whatnot, a mahogany grand square piano by "Broadwood and Son," a full toned oakwood harmonium with 4 stops, kit with cameras and lenses for portraits and landscapes, Singer's sewing machine in working order, first rate chromolithographs in gilt frames, English iron bedstead camp cots, cleopatra couches, dressing and washing tables, clothes presses, cooking utensils, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A handsome English built light sociable by "Laing and Melvin" with a handsome chesnut Arab horse and harness.

Lady's and Gentleman's saddles, &c., &c.

No catalogues and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME KUTCH, ARAB, AND PERSIAN HORSES.

At Mahomed Backer's Stable, Parell Road, Bhendy Bazar.

On SATURDAY, the 1st April, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place.

30 handsome Kutch, Arab, and Persian riding and carriage horses.

The above horses are now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, a bagatelle table, a valuable collection of choice and rare plants, &c., at No. 25, Foras Road, (Mr. John Ryan's Bungalow), adjoining the Grant Road Railway Station and Gilder's Tank.

On SATURDAY, the 1st April, at 1 P.M., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of W. A. CATER, Esq., changing his residence, the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dinner and breakfast services, best platedware, such as ice pitcher, cruet stand, butter cot toast rack, round waiter, a set of lily pattern spoons and forks in mahogany case table candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome seasoned blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 3 pieces, side board, dining room chairs, handsome bronze correct going clock circular pier and card tables, English sofas and centre ottoman, easy and drawing room chairs, teapoy, ornamental stands, chiffonier, valuable chromolithographs, hat racks, single and double hanging and hand lamps, full sized bagatelle table complete, rich table ornaments, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, clothes presses cleopatra couches, light bedroom chairs, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a valuable collection of choice plants, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A handsome chesnut Deccan Child's poney, with saddle and bridle.

Pure young milch goats, rabbits, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME ENGLISH BUILT CARRIAGES.

On SATURDAY, the 1st April, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

A handsome canoe landau by Kesterton, London.

A fashionable light square shape Victoria, complete with lamps, pole, and shafts.

AUCTION SALE of handsome household furniture, glass and porcelainware, plants, a fine Aden cow, (if not previously disposed of by private contract), a handsome English-built light open carriage by "McNaughton and Smith," a handsome bay Arab horse, set of English harness, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On SATURDAY, the 8th of April, at 1 P.M., Messrs BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the handsome household furniture, carriage, horse, &c., the property of Rev. F. L. SHARPIN.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view [illegible] of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, a handsome English-built brougham, a handsome bay Australian brougham, horse, harness, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On THURSDAY, the 13th proximo, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, brougham, horse, harness, &c., the property of Colonel E. A. H. BACON.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LIBRARY.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have been instructed by the Executors of the estate of the late Reverend John Wilson, D. D., to sell by Public Auction, at No. 3, Malabar Hill, on MONDAY, the 17th April, and following days, the exceeding valuable Library of the late Dr. Wilson, consisting of several Thousand Volumes in Oriental, Classical, Philological, Religious, and General Literature, many fine and curious specimens of early typography. The collection of Oriental works is specially valuable.

Catalogues are nearly ready, and the Library will be on view, 6 days before the day of sale.

N. B.—Commissions will be carefully executed.

AUCTION SALE of household furniture, electro-plate by Elkington and Mappin, glassware, crockery, also a collection of plants in tubs, pots with stands and frames, at Mount Pleasant Road Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th of April, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the household furniture, carpets, &c., the property of Dr. JOHNSTONE.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

N.B.—The plants will be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of April, at 6-30 a.m.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome French polished and richly carved household furniture, Elkington's plated-ware, rich glass and crockery, first class mahogany grand square piano, by "Schiedmayer and Soehne" of Stuttgart (if not previously disposed of by private contract.) handsome English built self-driving phaeton by "W. Kinross," a pair of roan ponies, suitable for single or double harness or saddle, &c., at No. 91, Breach Candy.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd of May, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriage, ponies, &c., the property of R. H. BAXTER, Esq., proceeding to England.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

FOR COMMISSION SALE.

A handsome tonga with lamps, only 12 months in use, with moveable back.

A bay Arab horse, 8 years, 14 2 high, trained artillery charger, goes well in single and double harness, and perfectly free from vice.

A set of English harness nearly new.

Also a handsome English miniature brougham with chestnut Australian horse and harness complete, can be seen at one hour's notice.

A handsome English built, four seated open carriage, with a pair of Bay Australian horses and harness complete.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 30th March 1876.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

Blackwood furniture such as round tables, side board, cupboards, ward robes chairs, camp cots, screen, meat safe, saddle, &c., &c.

3 bales mule twist, No. 30.
3 bales grey dhoties.
5 cases coloured linen sarries.
On account and at the risk of Jadowjee Hemraj.
18 cases demi cotton of different pattern.
On account and at the risk of Huree Ladha and by order of Jetha Dowa.
5 jars of quicksilver.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder on account of the underwriters ex "Rene."

H V J—82 bags damaged Mauritius sugar.
H J M—75 bags damaged Mauritius sugar.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 30th March 1876.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

HOUSE TO LET.—The BUNGALOW, No. [illegible] Clare Road, Byculla, from 1st May 1876, at present in the occupation of E. Moses, Esq.

For particulars apply at No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort,

Bombay, 27th March 1876.

NOTICES.

COPPERPLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards, Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ASTHMA and

CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.

The most effectual remedy will be found to be

DATURA TATULA,

prepared in all forms for smoking and inhalation, by

SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond Street, London.
Sold by them, and all Chemists.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 29TH MARCH, 1876.

THE sales of Cotton in Liverpool yesterday only reached 10,000 bales, and although Reuter's report was quiet but steady, Surats unchanged, private advices, so far as we can learn, have been much less favourable in tone, arrivals being quoted 1 16d. per lb. lower all round. This morning's market opened quiet but steady; probable sales 12,000, actual imports 6,000 bales.

From New York yesterday's telegram quotes Mid. Uplands on the spot still at 13⅜ cents. per lb.; futures are not quoted. Gold and Exchange on London are unaltered. The receipts of Cotton at the American ports to date are as follows:—

		1876	1875	1874
Tuesday's Receipts	...	6,000	7,000	9,000
Four days'	„	30,000	24,000	82,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.		3,7[illegible]6,000	3,168,000	3,392,000

The Manchester Piece Goods Market yesterday was steady at unchanged prices. The London General Produce Markets continue unaltered in every respect. From Reuter we learn that at the Colonial Wool sales 231,000 bales will be offered.

CONSOLS this morning are quoted at 94½; French Rentes at 104½. Bar Silver is still quoted at 53d. per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been very firm, the Banks being willing sellers at an advance of 1-16d. but unwilling buyers even at an advance of ⅛d. per rupee. This firmness takes its rise in the first instance from the stringency in the Money Market and the difficulty the Banks experience in financing against their purchases; but to-day the upward tendency has been added to by the disposition shown to await the announcement of the policy of Government with respect to Council drafts, expected in the "Financial Statement." In the meantime speculations as to the future are of no avail, everything depending on the course Government may follow. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand ... 1s. 8 9-16d per Rupee.
Ditto, 6 months' sight ... 1s 8 15-16d. „
Credits, 6 months' sight ... 1s. 9 1-16d. „
Documents, 6 months' sight ... 1s. 9¼d. „

On Calcutta we have not heard of any actual business. Demand Bank Bills are still at 99 13-16d., but of 60 days' sight there are now sellers at 98½.

In GOVERNMENT PAPER there has been nothing doing and rates are unchanged, say, Fours Rs. 99; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 100; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 101½.

The SHARE MARKET to-day has been steady but not very active. Bank of Bombays are strong at an advance of one per cent., the closing price being 40 per cent. premium. Land Companies are unchanged with the exception of Colabas of which there have been sales at Rs. 5 per share advance. Spinning and Weaving Companies are firm but the only alterations reported are a rise of Rs. 5 in Dhurumseys, Rs. 5 in Manockjee Petits and Rs. 10 in Morarjee Gocuidass. New Berar Co.'s shares are Rs. 5 higher; other Press shares are unaltered.

The COTTON MARKET here to-day has shown more depression than at any time since prices first took an upward turn three weeks ago. With all sales for March shipment covered, adverse advices from Liverpool and great uncertainty respecting the course of Sterling Exchange, buyers have necessarily been limited operators, and although sellers have been willing to accept Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy less than yesterday, next to nothing has been done. We quote Mowa Rs. 187 and Ginned Broach Rs. 198 per candy half-pressed; Akote Rs. 188, Good Fair Omrawuttee Rs. 178, Fair Omrawuttee Rs. 159, and Good Fair Dhollera Rs. 180 per candy full-pressed. Receipts here have shown a marked increase during the past few days. Yesterday the quantity was 16,687 bales, making a total of 44,006 bales for the four days.

FREIGHTS to day have been quiet and slightly easier. By Canal steamers business has been done at £1-18 9 for Cotton and large shippers seem disposed to hold off for even less. By sail for Liverpool rates are quiet at £1-17 6 for Wood, and £2 1-3 to £2 2-6 for Iron ships.

PIECE GOODS are dull with a downward tendency. The rise in Exchange induces buyers to hold off in the hope of lower prices, which importers, however, so far, do not seem inclined to concede.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
200,000	100	all	5p.ct	Agra Bank	98
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400xd
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	700 1,200
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of I. L. & China	275
40,000	281¼	all	6 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	300
60,000	80	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	195
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	108
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	515

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,075
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	75
4,750	5,000	2,000	20p.s.	Mazagon Land	575
6,000	1,400	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	210

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	218'8'0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	268
...	£20	108'14'6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
...	£20	65'7'8	do.	Ditto	72
...	£20	21'13'1	do.	Ditto	32
...	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196'8'15	do.	Do. New Shares	245

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

0	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,100
50	2,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	3,575
30	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,350
00	1,000	all	70*	Bombay United	1,065
400	150	150	10*	Bro h Mills	150
00	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	8'0
2,500	1,000	all	100p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	850
1,500	1,250	all	60p.s	Fleming S. W. Co.	880
,400	1,000	all	80p.s*	Great Eastern	1,090
2,000	800	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	235
700	1,000	all	60p.s	Hindustan S. W. Co.	955
750	1,000	all	65p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	975
		800	...	Khandeish Spinning	761
500	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	975
		500	...	Madras U. Spinning	1,000
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,155
1,000	1,000	all	100ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,170
4,000	625	all	40ps*	Oriental	750
	1,250	all	..	Prince of Wales Spinning	1,000
1,500	1,000	all	..	Sasso n S. W. Co.	850
110	1,000	1,000	200p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	800
500	1,000	250	125ps	Do. do. 1/4 share.	200

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,550	200 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,450
300	2,000	1,100	85 ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	775
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	1,000	...	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	425 ps	Apollo Press Co.	3,200
175	1,000	all	60	Bellary	710
150	500	all	65 ps	Berar Company (New)	500
300	250	all	42 ps	Indian Press Co.	275
600	250	all	8¼ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	85
400	1,500	all	75 ps	Carwar Co	826
280	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	15
300	1,250	all	700 ps	Colaba Press Co	3,200
500	800	all	Nil	Dholera P. & G. Co.	200
[illegible]	1,000	all	180 ps	East India Press Co.	850
150	2,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co	1,950
200	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Company	355
300	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co.	425
1,120	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.	425
1,125	400	250	45 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	365
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,250
120	...	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	700
100	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co.	560
400	500	750	45 ps	Scinde Press Co.	445
400	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,000
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600nl
...	1,000	..	125ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	875

* Per share, for the year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

600	12,500	1500	240ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,705
	50	all	4½ pct	Bombay Gas Company	60
20	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co.	700
	500	800	30ps.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	200
20	200	100	8 p. t	Malabar Company, Ld	80
00	5	all	4 p	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	21
	500	all	30 ps	Treacher & Co.	400
	250	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip	32

BAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

ment of Traffic, for week ending 25th March, 1876.

Open, 430½ Miles.

	Rs	a.	p.
	47,318	0	0
	1,59,235	0	0
	...		
	969	0	0
Total Rs.	2,07,5[illegible]2	0	0

Corresponding week in March 1875.

Open 430½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
	47,145	0	0
	100,823	0	0
	...		
	871	0	0
Total Rs.	148,839	0	0
Increase Rs.	58,673	0	0

PPING INTELLIGENCE.

s. OCEAN, 854 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, to d Cutch, sailed yesterday with a general cargo deck passengers.

ABERAMAN, 1,090 tons, Captain G. E. Donn, to-day to Sharpness and London with 31,575 seed for Sharpness, and 150 cwts. coir yarn don.

O. Co's. s. s. ASSAM, 1,717 tons, Captain tes, arrived in harbour yesterday with general he touched the ports of Gibraltar, Malta, Suez and Aden.

8,169½ cwts. groundnuts; 1603¼ cwts. wheat, 11,420½ cwts. gingelly seed, and 38 bales skins.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
29	Pearl (s)	Ashton	Carwar, March 24
	Assam (s)	Cates	Southampton, March 2.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
	Satellite	O'Prien	Moulmein.
	Opah (s)	Dickens	Marseilles
	Pearl (s)	Ashton	Coast and Carwar.
	Ocean (s)	Baker	Coast and Cutch.

The British ship Aberaman, bound to Sharpness and London, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship Northbrook for Liverpool
Steamer Siam, for Aden, Suez &c.
Steamer Xantho, for Havre and London.
Ship St. Andrews, for Havre &c.
Ship Bertaux for Continent.
Steamer Khandalla for Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
24	Lois	Lewis	Bombay, Feb 29.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.			
24	Poonah (s)	....	....
	Torino (s)	....	....
	Shah Jehan	....	....
	East roit	....	....
	Clyde	....	....
	Peterborough	....	....
25	Asia (s)	....	....
	Ooriah (s)	....	....

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 14 Albuquerque, S Dr. Joss, from Sea.
Mar. 9 May Frere, I G S, Guthrie, from Perim.
11 Proto, schooner, Glati, from Zeila.
13 Dorset, ship, Couves, from Cardiff.
14 Grand Duke, ship, Ward, from Cardiff.
15 Cathay, ss, Dundas, from London.
15 Teazer, H M S, Woodehouse, from Massawah.
15 Hindostan, ss, Bockell, from Venice.
15 Godavery, ss, Barrow, from Mauritius.
16 Valetta, ss, Morrell, from Tellicherry.
17 Djumnah, ss, Flambeau, from China.
17 Rangor, ss, Wilkinson, from Rangoon.
17 Elgin, ss, Miller, from Rangoon.
17 Sarah Ann, ss, Clark, from Rangoon.
17 Mansoura E, ss, Sam, from Zeila.
17 Olaf, ss, Carl, from Rangoon
18 Swaledale, ss, Steward, from Colombo.
18 Vespasian, ss, Monk, from Colombo.
18 Utopia, ss, Groat, from Bombay.
18 Pachamba, ss, Anderson, from Zanzibar.
18 Bucentaur, ss, Steele, from Moulmein.
18 Juno, ss, Sturli, from Bombay.
18 America, ss, Tridsberg, from Jeddah.
18 Arcot, ss, Furke, from Kurrachee.
18 Stelvio, ss, Bradly, from Cardiff.
19 Torrington, ss, Blacklin, from Batavia.
19 Osborne, H M S, Durrant, from Bombay.
19 Assyria, ss, Heaseman, from London.
19 Serapis, H M T, ss, Glyn, from Bombay.
19 Raleigh, ss, Tryon, from Bombay.
19 Hydaspes, ss, Reynold son, from Bombay.
20 Cashmere, ss, Crowder, from Bombay.
20 Lottie, ss, Bain, from Colombo.
20 Ettore, ss, Lazzarich, from Trieste.
20 Russia, ss, Girard, from London.
21 Mathew Cay, ss, Taylor from Cardiff.
21 James Drake, ss, Wilkie, from Shields.
22 Linda, ss, Balls from Cardiff

DEPARTURES.

15 Cathay, ss, Dundas, to Calcutta.
15 Hindostan, ss, Bockell, to Bombay.
16 Valetta, ss, Morrell, to Marseilles.
16 Djumnah, ss, Flambeau, to Marseilles.
17 Rangor, ss, Wilkinson, to Gibraltar.
17 Elgin, ss, Miller, to Antwerp.
18 Sarah Ann, ss, Clark, to Liverpool.
18 Olaf, ss, Carl, to Hamburgh.
18 Swaledale, ss, Steward, to Dunkirk.
18 Vespasian, ss, Monk, to Liverpool.
18 Utopia, ss, Groat, to Liverpool.
18 Bucentaur, ss, Steele, to Antwerp.
19 Juno, ss, Sturli, to Trieste.
19 Torrington, ss, Blacklin, to Rotterdam.
19 Osborne, H M S, Durrant, to London.
20 Serapis H M T, ss, Glyn, to London.
20 Raleigh, ss, Tryon, to London.
20 Hydaspes, ss, Reynoldson, to Suez.
20 Lottie, ss, Bain, to Trieste.
20 Russia, ss, Girard, to China.
21 Arcot, ss, Furke, to London.
22 Assyria, ss, Heaseman, to Kurrachee.
22 Ettore, ss, Lazzarich to Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Albuquerque, S Dr. Joss, from sea.
May Frere, I G S, Guthrie, from Perim.
Proto, Schooner, Glati, from Zeila.
Dorset, ship, Couves, from Cardiff
Grand Duke, ship, Ward, from Cardiff.
Teazer, H M S, Woodehouse, from Massawah.
Godavery, ss, Barrow, from Mauritius.
Mansoura E, ss, Sain from Zeila.
Pachamba, ss, Anderson, from Zanzibar.
America, ss, Tridsberg, from Jeddah.
Stelvio, ss, Bradly, from Cardiff
Cashmere, ss, Crowder, from Bombay.
Mathew Cay, ss, Taylor from Cardiff.
James Drake, ss, Wilkie, from Shields.
Linda, ss, Balls, from Cardiff.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 29.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Utopia s—2 cases provisions, Abdool Husson Esoofally.
Cerdic s—2 bales wall paper, Tyebally Surufally and Co; 100 kegs lead ore, Lowjee Godoo.
Bengal s—250 barrels alum, Moolidass Khimjee.

FROM LONDON.

Abydos s—25 kegs sulphate of copper and 100 kegs red lead, Morarjee Natha; 20 bottles quicksilver, Enderjee Moonsee; 2 casks port, Cutler Palmer and Co; 10 boxes soap, Rehemtoola Bhaijbhoy; 16 boxes provisions, and 2 cases cheese, Abdoolhusson Esoofally.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Sumatra s—4 cases saffron, W Nicol and Co.

FROM LEGHORN.

Sumatra s—11 cases marble slabs, Crawford and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Precurseur s—50 cases brandy, F Sibbille and Co.
Sumatra s—20 cases brandy, D O Oomrigur; 10 cases brandy, 10 cases champagne, and 17 cases claret, Forbes and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Cape Verd—500 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 63 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.
British Ambassador—81 bales cotton, Finlay Scott and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 300 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell and Co.
Persia—1024 cwts beddanuts, Liladhur Purootum; 123 bales cotton, Vithuldass Corjee.
Turkish Empire—1 5 cwts galls, Rut'onsey Mooljee; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Caradoc s—1,500 cwts linseed, Bechersass Ambidass; 55 bales cotton, Jairam Dayal; 105 bales cotton, Bhuwwanjee Madowjee; 69 bales cotton, Vurdhman Takersee; 138 bales cotton, Verajlall Luckmonbhoy.
H Haarfager—798 cwts wheat, Mackinlay Simpson and Co; 40 bales wool, Godboo Premjee; 40 bales wool, Khetsee ass Hurrookray; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 91 bales cotton, D D Chandy and Co; 101 bales cotton, Lukmichund Roopchund.
Dunraven s—34 bales wool, Verjee Vussonjee; 2001 cwts linseed and 1,0 0 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 150 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co; 100 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee; 5 bales cotton, Nanjee Bhajee; 47 bales cotton, Bhuwwandass Purshotum and Co; 12 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 20 bales cotton, Woolerda Poonsey; 105 bales cotton, Cowerjee Liladhur; 11 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 80 cwts wheat, Stearns Hobart and Co; 25 bales wool, Liladhur Hurridass; 5 bales wool, Cullianjee Rowjee; 100 bales cotton, Finlay Scott and Co.
Northbrook—500 bales cotton, and 2001 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.
Macedonia—100 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 560 cwts wheat, Finlay Scott and Co
Egbert—100 tons old iron, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co; 500 cwts wheat, Stearns Hobart and Co; 295 cwts. coir yarn, Mallsey Moorjee; 1600 cwts wheat, Finlay Scott and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Nubia s—45 cwts. cardamoms, Keswajee Gadawjee; 403 packages coffee and 80 bales senna, P and O Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Octavia—80 cwts. horns and 180 cwts. linseed, George Lockhart and Co.
Madeline—100 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co.
Miningu, 271¼ cwts. pepper, Vinay and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Venetia s—174 bags coffee, P and O Co; 40 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 250 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Venetia s—175 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 400 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Venetia s—200 bags coffee, P and O Co.
Sumatra s—100 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sumatra s—105 cwts coffee, Tyebjee and Co; 2 Packages carpets, W Nicol and Co; 1660½ cwts gingelly seed, Finlay Scott and Co

Asia s—2099½ cwts gingelly seed, Finlay Scott and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Kingston s—500 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Queen of Ceylon, 148 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hindostan s—12 bales twist, Ramdass khimjee & Co 35 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 24 bales twist, Greaum Cotton Spinning Mill; 20 bales twist, Morarbhoy Vizbhoocun.

HIGH COURT.—30TH MARCH.

Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.
For Argument on Judge's Summons.

1507-86—Shamrao P.—Luxmeebai widow vs Gunput Morofee and others—Lynch and Tobin.

LONG CAUSES.

602-75—Shapoorji and Thacurdass Hurridass—Toolseydass, vs Austrian Trading Company and others—Chalk and Turner.

266-75—K Moroji—Manocklall Atmaram vs Godavaribai—Prescot and Winter.

538-75—A Framjee—Cassiram Dayaram vs Esmail Haje Rahimtolla—In person.

670-75—Rimington Hore and Langly—Shamjee Pursai vs Pudumsey Luckumsey and others—Prescott and Wynter.

12-76—Lynch and Tobin—Girdhurlall Bhugwandass vs The B B and C India Railway Co—Prescott and Wynter.

Before the Honourable MR JUSTICE BAYLEY.

LONG CAUSES.

425-75—Mr Fletcher—Bowba Bhwanishunker vs Cassinath Bhasker—Mr Nana N K—Part heard.

620-75—Shapoorji and Thacurdass—Motchund Dewchund vs John Edward Bedger—Mr Bickwell.

712-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Huttonsey Ludha and another—Macfarlane and Pollock.

183-75—L Fletcher—Sedoo Raghoo vs Pandoo Jamoo and another—In person.

Before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.

For Argument on Judge's Summons.

589-75—Smale—Levi Haskel and others vs Dadajee alias Reuben Mosajee—In person.

624-75—Smale—Daya Sunda and others vs Dadajee alias Reuben Mosajee—In person.

Ezekiel Solomon vs Claimaint—Muljee and B.

LONG CAUSES.

477-75—Hearn and Cleveland—A G Latham and others vs The Coconada Press Company, Ld—Shapoorji and Thacurdas.

448-75—Balkrishna and B—Montraj Maharaj vs Bunmalchund Purtabial—Craigie Lound and Owen.

255-73—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanji Dhunjibhoy vs Karsondas Sajan—In Person.

517-74—Fletcher and Smith—Rahimbhoy Habibbhay and others vs Fasulabhay Casumbhay—J C Cama.

Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.

For Judgment.

474-75—L Fletcher—Nanabhoy Ramchunder vs Pandoorung Horrychundji and others—In person—Part heard.

LONG CAUSES.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 25.

Dyke, Captain, Bombay Depy Asst Adjt Genl, on duty, from Surat.

MARCH 28.

Watson, Lieut and Local Capt, Bengal 34th Regt, to appear before a Medl Board, from Ferozpore.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 29.

Ams, Qr Mr, Madras 33rd Regt to join, to Kamptee.
Vibert, Lieut, Bengal R A to join, to Morar.
Wilson, Lieut, Bengal 38th N I, to join, to Agra.
Copland, Major, Bengal 19th Punjaub N I, to join, to Mooltan.
Belgman, Captain Bengal 18th Regt P N I, to join, to Mooltan.
Gallway, Capt, Bengal Bgde Major R A, on duty, to Simla.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters.
Poona, 29th March 1876.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment:—

8th Regiment N I—Capt W C Morris, Genl List, to officiate as Qr Mr.

It is intimated that Capt R W Smith, R A, has been posted to the 6th Brigade R A, vice Loraine.

Lt J W Biggs, second Wing Subn, 18th N I, is transferred to do duty with the 1st Grenadiers.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

3rd Hussars—Lt G E Rogers, to Cashmere, from date of departure, for six months on private affairs.

15th Foot (2nd Battalion)—Capt E J Singleton, to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs, in anticipation of sanction of H E the C-in-C in India.

55th Foot—Maj G A Morgan from 22nd April to 22nd May 1876, on private affairs in India, in extension of privilege leave.

10-th Foot—Lt Col H Lock, to Bombay, from 24th March to 12th April 1876, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

12th Regiment N I—Lt Col W A Park, to Bombay, for ten days from date of departure, preparatory to proceeding to England on retirement.

Staff Corps—Capt W H Yates, Qr Mr 7th Regt N I, to remain at Matheran, from 2nd March to 18th April 1876, in extension on medical certificate, Indian Medical Department.

Surg M Heffernan, in medical charge 55th Regt N. L. I. to Bombay, from 24th March to 22nd April 1876, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, March 10.)

War Office, Pall Mall, 10th March, 1876.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Captain the Honourable Albert Bouchard de Montmorency (late Madras) to be Major, vice W. Manderson (late Madras), deceased. Dated 4th February, 1876.

Captain William Edwards Sharp, from the Supernumerary List, to be Captain, vice the Honourable A. B. de Montmorency (late Madras). Dated 4th February, 1876.

Captain James H. Granville Browne, from the Supernumerary List, to be Captain, vice H I E Ford (late Bengal), placed upon the Supernumerary List. Dated 11th March, 1876

Lieutenant Harry Edmund Dolphin to be Captain, vice J. C. Greene (late Bengal), deceased. Dated 18th February, 1876.

Lieutenant Francis Frederick Ditmas to be Captain, vice C. C. Saxton (late Madras), deceased. Dated 21st February, 1876.

Lieutenant Harrison R. L. Morgan, upon the Supernumerary List, to be Captain upon the Supernumerary List. Dated 11th March, 1876.

Lieutenant Arthur Augustus Saunders to be Captain, vice A. H. Maclean, placed upon the Supernumerary List. Dated 11th March, 1876

Captain Arthur Godolphin Yeatman to be Adjutant, vice G. W. C. Rothe, who resigns the Adjutancy only. Dated 10th February, 1876.

The undermentioned Officers, from the Supernumerary List, to be Captains:—

Captain John Clinton Greene (late Bengal), since deceased. Dated 1st February, 1876.

Captain Robert William Smith (late Bengal). Dated 1st February, 1876.

Captain Henry Norris Jones. Dated 1st February, 1876.

Captain Robert George Swayne Marshall (late Bengal). Dated 1st February, 1876.

Captain Henry Shiel. Dated 1st February, 1876.

The undermentioned Officers, from the Supernumerary List, to be Lieutenants:—

Lieutenant Francis Frederick Ditmas. Dated 1st February, 1876.

Lieutenant Frederick Charles Clarke. Dated 1st February, 1876.

Lieutenant Edmund Baker Standbridge. Dated 1st February, 1876.

Lieutenant Douglas Charles Dean-Pitt. Dated 1st February, 1876.

The undermentioned Officers are placed upon the Supernumerary List, but will not be succeeded while in their present rank:—

Captain George James Gillies. Dated 1st February, 1876.

Captain Charles Frederick Dixon. Dated 1st February, 1876.

Captain John Frederick Free (late Bengal). Dated 1st February, 1876.

Captain Frederick Ekins Blakeney Loraine. Dated 1st February, 1876.

Captain Barrett Lennard Tollner. Dated 1st February, 1876.

Lieutenant Arthur James Pearson. Dated 1st February, 1876.

Lieutenant Francis Horace French. Dated 1st February, 1876.

Lieutenant Edmund Buckle. Dated 1st February, 1876.

Lieutenant John William Yerbury. Dated 1st February, 1876.

Lieutenant Charles Russel. Dated 1st February, 1876.

Lieutenant Eden Moyle Baker. Dated 1st February, 1876.

The undermentioned Gentleman Cadets from the Royal Military Academy to be Lieutenants with temporary rank, viz:—

Hugh Pallser Hickman, vice N. L. Walford, placed upon the Supernumerary List. Dated 19th February, 1876.

Alfred Heyland Parratt Turner, vice E. C. Bethune, resigned. Dated 19th February, 1876.

Edgar John Graston, vice J. R. Poole, promoted. Dated 19th February, 1876.

Walter Stanbury Churchward, vice T. B. Reeves, promoted. Dated 19th February, 1876.

Knightley Stalker Dunsterville, vice G. W. M. Turnbull, promoted. Dated 19th February, 1876

Charles Edward Walker, vice C. Larcom, promoted. Dated 19th February, 1876.

Walter Frederick George Moberly, vice G. A. Beaty-Pownall, promoted. Dated 19th February, 1876.

Arthur Tracey, vice H. Pipon, promoted. Dated 19th February, 1876.

Henry Octavius Piers, vice R. P. W. Freeman, promoted. Dated 19th February, 1876.

Pierson Locke Williams, vice St. A. Molesworth, promoted. Dated 19th February, 1876.

Andrew Ernest Russell, vice J. F. Maurice, promoted. Dated 19th February, 1876.

John Elphinstone Hugh Orr, vice C. B. Sandys, promoted. Dated 19th February, 1876.

William Apsley Smith, vice G. H. Marshall, promoted. Dated 19th February, 1876.

William John Hicks, vice T. R. Disney, promoted. Dated 19th February, 1876.

Cecil Arthur Howard, vice J. Day, promoted. Dated 19th February, 1876.

Arthur Chambers, vice J. Keith, promoted. Dated 19th February, 1876.

Harry John Croft, vice R. A. Lanning, promoted. Dated 19th February, 1876.

Edmund Augustine Burrows, vice J. C. Robson, promoted. Dated 19th February, 1876.

Coldwell Henry Crofton, vice W. H. Auchinleck, promoted. Dated 19th February, 1876.

Wellesley Helv Hutchinson Waters, vice J. Alleyne, promoted. Dated 19th February, 1876.

Charles Dormer Cottrell, vice E. Wighton, promoted. Dated 19th February, 1876.

Alfred Henry Carter, vice H. R. G. Craufurd, resigned. Dated 19th February, 1876.

John Aubrey Lawrence Coker, vice G. W. Buchanan, deceased. Dated 19th February, 1876

Edgar Allen Lambert, vice H. W. Gataker, deceased. Dated 19th February, 1876.

Charles Edward Maturin, vice W. Mallins, promoted. Dated 19th February, 1876.

Kenneth Stewart Davison, vice H. T. Stewart, resigned. Dated 19th February, 1876

Richard Martin Crofton, vice W. C Brown, resigned. Dated 19th February, 1876.

Charles Hubert Blunt, vice D. St. L. Hill, deceased. Dated 19th February, 1876.

Charles Frederick Magrath, vice P. C. Walker, deceased. Dated 19th February, 1876.

George Newton Halifax Barlow, vice G. H. Nutting, resigned. Dated 19th February, 1876.

Francis Henry Moubray Lauder, vice H. Stewart, promoted. Dated 19th February, 1876.

George Murray Boothby, vice G. T. Carre, promoted. Dated 19th February, 1876.

Frederick Baumgardt Elmslie, vice C. Greer, promoted. Dated 19th February, 1876.

Richard Edmund Lyon Dacres, vice G. Montgomery, promoted. Dated 19th February, 1876.

Francis Cecil David Cornish, vice R. P. Hare, promoted. Dated 19th February, 1876.

Norman Bruce Inglefield, vice N. M. Burt, promoted. Dated 19th February, 1876.

Joseph Maria Gordon, vice L. P. Pennethorne, promoted. Dated 19th February, 1876.

Allan Douglas Macdonald, vice H. W. J. Hubbuck, promoted. Dated 19th February, 1876.

Henry Stonford Dawkins, vice W. P. Platt, promoted. Dated 19th February, 1876.

Henry Capel Lofft Holden, vice T. H. Lloyd, promoted. Dated 19th February, 1876.

Nigel Maxwell, vice A. J. Saunders, promoted. Dated 19th February, 1876.

Richard Arthur Milton Henn, vice H. B Kingscote, promoted. Dated 19th February, 1876.

Captain Charles Halford Thompson (late Bengal), from the Supernumerary List, retires upon temporary half-pay. Dated 16th January, 1876.

Lieutenant Joseph Durham Erskine Huddart resigns his Commission. Dated 11th March, 1876

Lieutenant Andrew Fountayne England resigns his Commission. Dated 11th March, 1876.

Lieutenant Lord George Francis Montagu resigns his Commission. Dated 11th March, 1876.

The Christian names of Captain Shuttleworth are Ashton John, and not John Ashton, as stated in the "Gazette" of 31st December, 1875

The first initial of Captain Arbuckle's Christian names is "B," and not "C," as stated in the "Gazette" of 31st December, 1875.

Quartermaster William Graham retires upon half-pay. Dated 11th March, 1876.

Royal Engineers, Lieutenant Martin Martin resigns his Commission. Dated 4th February, 1876

The following Gentleman Cadets from the Royal Military Academy to be Lieutenants with temporary rank, viz:—

Vincent Henry Penalver Caillard, vice T. H. Anstey, promoted. Dated 19th February, 1876.

Walter Francis Hawkins, vice J. Hill, promoted. Dated 19th February, 1876.

Mortimer John Slater, vice W. G. Ross, placed upon the Supernumerary List. Dated 19th February, 1876.

Alfred Herbert Randolph, vice R. C. T. Hildyard, placed upon the Supernumerary List. Dated 19th February, 1876.

Louis Charles Jackson, vice W. J. H. Logan-Home, deceased. Dated 19th February, 1876.

Ralph Pudsay Littledale, vice G. T. Plunkett, promoted. Dated 19th February, 1876.

Charles Ernest Commeline, vice M. Martin. Dated 19th February, 1876.

Half-Pay, Captain Dallas Gordon Jones, half-pay, Royal Engineers, resigns his Commission. Dated 13th January, 1876.

COMMISSARIAT AND TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Commissary General Randolph Routh, C.B., to be Commissary-General. Dated 27th November, 1875.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel William John Williams, C.B., Royal Artillery, having completed three [illegible] service, to be Colonel. Dated [illegible] January [illegible] 187[illegible]

[illegible] Royal Engineers, with the [illegible] Dated 28th [illegible] local and [illegible] while [illegible] Dated 27th [illegible] Royal [illegible] Dated

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 25th March.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ... 29·831
Temperature of the Air ... 80·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer ... 72·8
Dew Point ... 69·3
Relative humidity of Air ... ·690
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8). ... 2·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day) ... 85·6
Minimum do. do ... 74·8
General Direction of wind ... NW, NNW, N, NNE, NNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours ... 366

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

GRAVES—February 17th, at sea off Dover, gone down in the Strathclyde, John M. Graves, Esq., Uncovenanted Service, Deputy Collector Sind, eldest son of Colonel Graves, C.B., (Commandant 3rd Q. O. L. Cavalry) and his wife Florence and her sister Miss Emma Bowring, deeply lamented.

STARKIE—February 16th, at Glenavy, the residence of her son, Captain Starkie, of the ship City of Richmond, Elizabeth, relic of Thomas Starkie, R. N., Larne, late of H. M. R. C. Prince Albert, in her 75th year.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

MORSE—WALKER—March 23d, at St. Francis' Church Colaba, by the Rev. W. Johnson, C M S, Lieutenant Walter John Morse, Bombay Staff Corps, to Caroline, second daughter of the late Captain W. F. Walker of Madras, and granddaughter of the late Major James Denton.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHURCHILL—March 25th at Calcutta, the wife of Surgeon C. F. Churchill, A. M. D., of a daughter.

LYONS—March 21st, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. E. Lyons, of a son.

BRANSON—March 25th at No. 7, Wood Street, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. H. Arthur Branson of a daughter.

DEATHS.

YOUNG—March 2nd, at No. 0, South Road, Entally, Calcutta, Mrs. Amelia Young, relict of the late Lucas Young, Esq., of Calcutta after a lingering illness of three months.

TAYLOR—March 3rd at his residence, the South Gowkannah, Circular Road, Calcutta, Mr J L. Taylor, age 56. His relatives and friends mourn deeply deplore his loss.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.
WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP.

THE FIRST SERIES OF LECTURES will be DELIVERED in Bombay in the first, or Cold Weather, Term of 1876-77. Subject:—SANSKRIT and the PRAKRIT LANGUAGES derived from it.

The Series will consist of not fewer than SIX LECTURES.

CANDIDATES for the LECTURESHIP are invited to send in their applications to the Registrar on or before the 1st day of May next.

D. C. BOYD, M.A.,
Registrar.

Bombay, 4th March 1876.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Above Messrs. Badham and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain.
NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED for PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1876.

THE public of course understands that all the hubbub of talk about breach of confidence in connection with the publication of the proceedings of a recent Town Council meeting is simply a cloud of dust raised by Mr. Pedder and his faithful henchmen, Colonel Hancock and Dr. Hewlett, to cover a retreat from an untenable position. Not a word of protest should we ever have heard against the publication of our report, if we had been content to record the business done without criticizing it. The real grievance was that we exposed what will always be known as the Manning Job. So strong was the public feeling excited against the private appointment of Mr. Manning to be the agent for testing the new mains, that Mr. Pedder was glad to take advantage of the op[illegible]ne discovery made by the law officers as to [illegible]legality of the appointment, and to ado[illegible] right course of recommending the Counc[illegible] to invite [illegible]tions for [illegible] papers. Had he not retraced his steps, he would have had a majority of the Town Council against him. It is never pleasant to be beaten; but there was at least left to the Commissioner the satisfaction of taking his revenge on the Town Councillor who had betrayed to the public the comfortable little arrangement made with Mr. Manning. With much skill and simulated indignation, therefore, Mr. Pedder drew up a charge of breach of confidence against the Councillor in question; and he no doubt felt confident that Colonel Hancock, who himself originally recommended Mr Manning for the agency, would write a minute warmly approving all he had said, and that, when the letter was read at the Council Board, the faithful and lusty Hewlett would bellow, "Hear, hear!" at the close of every sentence. Now, it is impossible to dispute the fairness of the principle laid down by Colonel Hancock, that no one member of the Town Council or any other public body has a right to divulge the proceedings of a meeting which a majority of the assembly to which he belongs have decided to hold with closed doors. Only, in the case of the Town Council, which is a public body constituted by law for the purpose of controlling in certain matters the authority of the Municipal Commissioner, it is essential that clear rules should be laid down, specifying in what exceptional cases the Commissioner may ask the Council to hold confidential meetings. Publicity should be the rule; but private meetings are not only justifiable but necessary sometimes, when the question to be discussed is one relating to the terms of a contract, the advisability of a lawsuit, or the commercial standing of firms or individuals tendering for work to be done for the Municipality. Hitherto, the practice has been for the Council, which always supports the Commissioner as far as it can, to exclude reporters whenever Mr. Pedder asked it to do so, and to repose an absolute trust in his discretion not to make a bad use of the confidence thus placed in him. But, after the experience of the meeting of last Saturday week, we have no longer any security that Mr. Pedder will observe the unwritten law of honour which imposed upon him the obligation only to bring forward at confidential meetings such matters as ought not to be made public. The proposals, of which no previous notice had been given, and which took most of the members of Council present by surprise, for raising Mr. Walton's pay, appointing Mr. Braham Assistant Municipal Engineer, and sanctioning the engagement with Mr. Manning, were obviously matters of public interest which it was a breach of faith on the part of the Commissioner to bring before a confidential meeting. In the Manning case, more particularly, in which the public purse was likely to suffer, the Council were entrapped into making themselves parties to a conspiracy against the public interest; and the higher law of public duty not only justified but required the Councillors to disregard any vow of secrecy they had taken, and to reveal the plot to their constituents. So long as there are no rules for the conduct of business at Council meetings which will prevent a repetition of such attempts to keep secret transactions which will not bear the light, it is perhaps a fortunate thing for Bombay that there should be among the members of Council an indiscreet Editor who can effectually check the encroachments of an imperious Municipal Commissioner.

HAVING shown in our issue of the 15th inst. some of the just grounds of complaint held by the junior members of the Medical Service of the State, we would to day call attention to the position and prospects of the seniors, more especially the men of over twenty years' service. No time could be more opportune for doing so than the present, when the coming retirement of three Deputy Surgeons General will leave in the hands of Government a means of brightening the prospects of these senior men, just now gloomy enough in all conscience. We do not wish to convey that in their case, as with the junior men, there is anything to complain of as regards pay, for we think that in this respect they are fairly treated enough, and the "full batta" rates they draw are on the whole reasonable. But there are other grievances than pay which may engender discontent, and with very many men these may weigh in the balance far heavier than mere money considerations. For instance, there is that ridiculous anomaly which makes a medical officer when he has attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel *always junior* of that rank—a condition we believe not applying to Chaplains or other officers possessing relative rank when they get so advanced. This little matter to a bachelor with an evenly balanced mind may, and no doubt does, appear as nothing, but to the fortunate possessor of a *better half* the circumstance may be the cause of placing many a thorn in his pillow. Whatever men may be in regard to matters of rank, ladies are determined and exact followers of all its privileges, and few of them can stoically bear following into dinner some "dear" friend they had previously preceded. Yet such is constantly the case, for although a Surgeon-Major may have held the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel for 10 or more years the most recently promoted combatant—or Chaplain, we believe, attaining the rank—will immediately jump over his head. Why this strange anomaly should exist we have never been able to grasp, but it shows a strange grudging jealousy on the part of the authorities responsible for the treatment of medical officers.

Be that as it may, however, we merely allude to these things in passing, and proceed to consider some more serious conditions which affect benedict and bachelor alike. The most pressing of these is the dead lock in promotion to the administrative grades of the service; and when we consider that this lock may render utterly hopeless the prospects of eight tenths of those who might naturally look forward in due time to their step, we see before us a state of things best calculated to engender the converse of efficiency. In former years the administrative medical appointments were nearly double the number they are at present, and then it was possible for a man to look forward to reaching the grade ere the increasing debilities of age rendered him more fit for his second nursery than the outside of a horse. But as things exist now, if we follow the Army List and take as our guide the promotions of the last eight or nine years, those men just reaching twenty years' service or thereabouts will have seen fifty years of service and probably seventy-five years of age ere they may in the average course of things expect to display their abilities in the executive grades. Is it necessary for us to point out the effect the thus shutting out of all hope to preferment may have on men, just at a time too when experience and energies have matured, and when they may be said to be at the zenith of their efficiency? Need we remark that it will be scarcely possible to expect a man to still work and study cheerfully, when he sees nothing before him but an obscure retirement to which the most careless attention to ordinary routine will safely conduct him? It would be over-taxing human nature to do so, and we must affirm our belief in the absolute necessity there exists for holding out some inducements in the shape of future promotion and distinction to try the mettle of men desirous of attaining them. At no time in the history of the Medical Service was the necessity for having the executive officers of it still in their full physical and mental vigour more real than at present. Just now medical institutions are springing up all over the country, and as they grow the supervision and direction they want to render them effective are being made apparent not only to the local founders of them, but also to Government itself. With these institutions placed as they are in the out-of-the-way and the only too many unhealthy districts of the country, the inspection duties demanded at the present day from Deputy Surgeons-General are duties entailing trying and harassing physical exertion, and quite different to the pleasant trips from station to station the inspecting tour was synonymous with a few years ago. Here, then, is a sound and just argument on the part of Government why the executive medical officers they select should still be in possession of full mental and physical vigour, inasmuch as the exigencies of the service demand from such officers much physical exertion in the course of their duties. This argument alone, apart from the hope it would give to the now almost hopeless, should make, we think, the Government seriously consider whether or not the time has come for bringing into force that very salutary "55 years" rule brought out some few years ago. According to more recent orders and instructions qualifying this rule, it would appear that a medical officer is not actually debarred from promotion to the executive grades because he has reached 55 years, but at the same time it seems to be understood that there must be some special claim to justify the promotion of an officer having attained that age. Now a medical officer reaching 55 years of age will have thirty if not more years' service, and after that time he may in all reason be expected to consider whether the time has not arrived for him to make way for the long list behind him. But to expect this is to expect a far larger share of unselfishness and generosity than can be said to exist in any of the services in these days, when every man considers himself and his own interests first; and, if Government will continue rewarding and promoting senility merely, the chances of such generous impulses are but few indeed. We must give the Government credit, and we do so gladly, for at all times evincing the liveliest consideration in higher grade appointments for the good of the service by their selections; and, although we cannot always see this good by the lights the Government throw upon it, we do not for a moment doubt the intention. If we seriously consider the matter from a public point of view, and altogether ignore accruing benefits to a deserving service, we cannot but reach the conclusion that the public business must suffer if men who have out lived their strength are put into positions where much bodily exertion is still required. This fact the authorities must be just as fully aware of as we are, and, in view of the coming vacancies in the administrative grades of the service, we would suggest that in filling them up senility be not considered alone, but that an eye be also kept on the efficiency the good of the service demands.

When the present officers were promoted two men were passed over without much consideration, so that there is a precedent and a recent one for not considering seniority alone. Apart from this, however, we do not think that real efficiency can be maintained if promotion is to fall to the lot merely of the longest liver without paying any consideration to his physical fitness for the performance of the onerous duties his advancement entails. Some limit should, we think, in all conscience be placed on the laudable desires of men, who, regardless of consequences, would go on serving their country to the bitter end, and the 55 years rule seems to us a most just and equitable one to adopt. There may, of course, be some brilliant exceptions, but as a general rule men who have reached this age, and who have passed probably 25 or 30 years of it in a climate like India, are more fitted for ease and retirement than for the very active duties of a Deputy Surgeon-General's office—that is to say, if these duties are to be performed in such a manner as to regularly control the many medical institutions springing up throughout the country. We believe that according to the regulations promotion to the administrative grades is to be made altogether by selection, and if we might make a suggestion it is that when the selections are next made physical fitness be as much considered as mental. Though men who have reached fifty-five years cannot be compelled to retire if still found by a committee fit for service, still the further grace should not, we think, be made the means of securing them the promotions as they fall in. A man may up to 58 or 60 years very well perform the duties of a regiment or of a Civil Surgeoncy, who as a Deputy Surgeon General would be totally incapable of visiting with the regularity they require the many medical dispensaries now established and so far apart. Again, if a man cannot be made to retire at 55 years, that fact does not show that he must be promoted after that age, and we think a system of making no promotions after that age, save in the case of very special claims, would be both just and beneficial. It would in the first place enable the Government to ensure both the physical and mental capacities the growing needs of the public service demand, and in the second the opening out some prospects for a body of men in whom a blank future may tend to engender lethargy and discontent.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAILS OF THE 10TH MARCH.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Assam, Captain G. F. Cates, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon from Suez with the English Mails of the 10th instant on board. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Col and Mrs Tytler and child	Mr W T Smith
Major and Mrs Boulton	Mr T W Smith
Miss Beatson	Major E W Hercy
Miss Wood	Mr Blackett
Mrs R B Otto and infant	Mr Campbell
Mr T A Crawford	Mr A S Kemard
Miss Ronald	Mr J Lewias
Mrs E Hart, infant and two children	Mr W C Diblin
	Dr Holmes' servant.

FROM MALTA.

Lieut Hart	Lieut Murphy.

FROM VENICE.

Miss Campbell	Mr Richardson
Mrs Cunningham	Mr Clarke
Dr Bruce	Mrs Howell, infant and child, and European female servant.
Mrs Hutchinson	
Miss R F Stewart	
Mr J D Gordon, C S I	

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Chrystie	Mr A Zola
Col Baker	Mr Ashworth
Mr A Kelly	Mr Mair
Mr Stewart	Mr D'Souza
Mr Webster	Mr Mahamet

FROM SUEZ.

Mr Ogilvie	Mr H Watanabe
Mr E Baker	Mr R Nakai

FROM ANCONA—Mr Balbi.

FROM ADEN.

Surg Waters	Mr Ahmud bin Mesin and three friends
Mrs Cassumbhoy and sister	Mr Ahmurchund
Mr Cassum, friend and two children	Mr Shurmurchund and friend
Mr Mirza Amun	Mr Mootecial and four friends.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 10TH MARCH.

THE Royal Titles Bill has passed through the stage of second reading but provoked a hot debate. The opposition to the measure in the House was but a feeble indication of the feeling which this Bill has created outside Parliament. For some reason or other, I know not why, the newspapers in commenting on this Bill have scarcely touched upon one of the primary objects of its initiation,—the matter to which I alluded last week, viz. for settling the question of precedence at the English Court as between Her Imperial Highness the Duchess of Edinburgh and the other members of the Royal Family. Some of the English journals have, however, spoken a little more plainly in regard to another fear which the measure has aroused, but which it was unnecessary to call attention to in Parliament after the Royal title that Her Majesty intends to assume had been made known to the House. I indicated in my last letter that the Cabinet was not only at variance within itself on this Bill, but that there was not much unanimity between that body and Her Majesty in respect of it. The truth is that a suspicion prevailed among Her Majesty's Ministers that the Sovereign desired to abolish the title of Queen altogether and adopt, in its stead, that of Empress, not only for India but for the United Kingdom; the majority of the Cabinet were also known to be in favour of the title of Queen, instead of Empress, for India. This, too, has been the opinion of the public and has been strongly advocated in nearly every newspaper that has written on the subject. The proverbial "man in the street," to whom allusion was made in last night's debate, was a fair indication of the popular sentiment. Those who heard the debate could not fail to have been struck by the remarkable arguments which were brought against the measure on the part of its opponents. The speech of Mr. Gladstone was one of the most able that I ever heard the right honorable gentleman deliver. It displayed all the tactics of a smart debater and utterly demolished the pompous enunciations of the Prime Minister. Mr. Gladstone likewise added greatly to his argument by suggesting, if possible, that the House should avoid a division on the subject as a matter of taste and consideration to the feelings of Her Majesty, a course which it was felt on all hands should be adopted, and it was only through the action of a few such men as Mr. Biggar and other irreconcilables below the gangway that a division was at length forced, but very few of the opponents of the Bill took part in it. Two or three points were raised, in this debate which are left unsettled, and of which we may hear more in the later stages of the Bill, for it is threatened with still further opposition. I know not what an authority Sir George Campbell may be for stating that the same Oriental word expresses the title of Queen and Empress, and therefore of King and Emperor, or what justification he may have for alleging that the supremacy of the Great Mogul extended over all the Princes of India. These assertions raised an important element in the debate, and, though they were answered with a certain amount of assurance on the part of Sir George Campbell, it was evident that Mr. Gladstone and many other members of the House doubted his interpretation of them. The best argument in favour of the Bill came out incidentally from the Government side of the House when Mr. Disraeli reiterated the desire expressed on the occasion of the first reading that this title should be regarded as an intimation to diplomats that we had no intention to yield our hold upon India, and when Sir Stafford Northcote alleged that the Emperor of Russia was known amongst the natives of India by a title which indicated a higher status than that of Queen. "Check to the Czar" is growing up so strongly in English public opinion that any little episode, like the two I have indicated, is at once seized upon and made the most of. I need not comment further on this debate from the point of view of a listener, for I doubt not you will deal with it in your own columns.

I was not far wrong in indicating in my two previous letters that there was much of interest in store for us in connection with the Indian Tariff correspondence. In the course of the past week we have had leading articles on this subject in nearly every liberal journal of the country. I need but enumerate the principal of them—the *Spectator*, the *Times*, the *Observer*, the *Saturday Review*, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and two or three of the leading provincial journals. The points that have called for special comment have been the two to which I particularly alluded, viz. first of all the policy of interfering with the Tariff, which is, after all, but a repetition of arguments that we read so much about when the Tariff Bill was passed; and next, and what is far more important, the constitutional question raised by the despatch of Lord Salisbury of March 1874. The *Spectator*, the *Times*, in an article this week, and the *Observer* have written with exceeding warmth upon this latter question. The *Spectator* declares that the Indian Secretary has laid down "a new policy," and that India cannot be governed by telegraph as Lord Salisbury desires—"no man possessed of self-respect will submit to legislate on the terms Lord Salisbury proposes." The censures of the *Times* have even greater weight. That journal declares that Lord Salisbury desires to reduce his Council in India to "mere puppets pulled by wires from Downing Street, and having no higher duties than those of clerks and heads of departments?" The despatch of March "would effect a revolution in the Government of India;" and would sacrifice the good government of that dependency to the Secretary of State's "lust of power." Nor is this all. We are promised debates on this correspondence in both Houses. Lord Halifax in the Upper Chamber will call attention to it next week, and the way is being gradually cleared into the arena by the production of papers, either referred to in this remarkable batch of despatches, or which have some bearing on the subject. We have had, for instance, the dissents of Sir Erskine Perry and Sir Henry Montgomery to the despatch of November 18, 1875, mainly on the fiscal grounds, but not touching the constitutional question which will evidently be the issue to be raised in Parliament; and the *Times* points out that Lord Salisbury's memorandum on the two dissents, to which I have just referred, has evidently been written at a period considerably subsequent to the date of those comments. In fact, one may almost gather from the *Times* that the memorandum was quite a recent production. The Commons debate will be raised by Mr. Fawcett, but no day is yet fixed for it. Mr. Fawcett simply desires to occupy the ground,—till he or some other member has heard the views of the Viceroy,—in order that the matter shall not be taken up by any one on the part of the Government and so shelved out of the House, the same as we have seen other Indian subjects disposed of in previous sessions. It was announced by Lord George Hamilton last evening that no reply had been received from the Viceroy to that remarkable castigation which was given by Lord Salisbury in the despatch of November 1875, and the feeling of many members of the House is that the tone of that document was so exceedingly offensive that the Viceroy would have been perfectly justified in not even giving it a formal acknowledgment of receipt. It is too soon to estimate what argument Lord Salisbury may adopt in favour of his views respecting the despatch of March 1874, but it will most likely be this: that, if he has the power to repeal the enactments of the Indian Government after they have been made, it would be far more in the interests of the public service that he should know beforehand what those enactments will be. There may be some shadowy ground for this view, but in the cases of many Indian Secretaries the system would degenerate into nothing whatever being enacted without the initiation of the Government at home, so that purely administrative work would be left to the Government in India. As the newspapers have put it, the powers of the Secretary of State are already enormous, and to extend them would degrade the position of those who represent us in India.

I referred a week ago to the coming debate on the Burials Bill. To the undoubted surprise of most people Mr. Disraeli fought out the issue of Mr. O. Morgans motion without the slightest compromise. The result was what most of us expected—a large abstention of his supporters and a considerable secession of some of them into the Opposition lobby. We saw, on the Slave Circular debate, the Ministerial majority reduced to 45;—on the Burials Bill it was knocked still lower, to 31, in the face of one of the severest "whips" that have been made since this Parliament was called together. The 13 Conservatives who voted against the Government were all men of good position, some of them holding very high rank in the party—such men as Sir Stirling Maxwell, General Gordon, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Orr Ewing, and Lord Robert Montagu, who have considerable influence on both sides of the House, and especially so in the case of one or two of them. The net gain to the opponents of the Burial Bill, as the result of the agitation in the recess, appears to have been 33 votes out of the 77 absentees of last year. Such is the result of a careful analysis of the division list, the pairs and the absentees. The effect of the division upon the country has been exceedingly marked. First of all it has endorsed the opinion that the Government are by no means so strong as they have been in public estimation; and in the next place the line of argument pursued by Mr. Cross, from the strict Churchman's point of view, and by Mr. Disraeli from the sanitary stand point—a mere juggle raised for the purpose of the debate—has been regarded as highly discreditable to reputable statesmanship.

The Gaekwar's petition, to which I alluded on a recent occasion, turns out to be an appeal to Parliament to grant him power to see his legal adviser without the presence or interference of the Indian officials. The document has already been presented, but it is in the native language and will have to be translated. I cannot hear that any further notice will be taken of it. It will simply be referred to the committee for dealing with petitions, like any other ordinary petition; and, so far at any rate, no one seems to intend to direct the attention of the House specially to it.

The next great debate expected in the House of Commons will arise on the Oxford University Bill. This measure passed the second reading in the House of Lords last night, but that drowsy body is naturally not expected to rise to a measure of this importance, especially as it seeks to re endow the clergy, to repeal a large part of the University Tests Act, and to secure to the clergy complete control over all the Colleges of the University. When the Bill was introduced by Lord Salisbury some three weeks ago there was a disposition to regard it as a very wholesome and acceptable measure even by the liberal journals; but a comparison of his speech with the text reveals a different picture, and I do not hesitate to say that a more retrogressive project of law has not been introduced into Parliament since the Endowed Schools Act Amendment Bill—of the year before last. The present Government evidently desire to legislate upon the Universities before they lose the seals of office, for the Bill now before the House is the outcome of the Royal Commission appointed by Mr. Gladstone.

There has been a great deal of mystery respecting the recent departure of Sir Lewis Pelly for India. A few weeks ago Sir Lewis was spoken of as the probable successor of Sir Henry Montgomery at the India Council. No sooner had the *Pall Mall Gazette* and one or two other journals advocated his claims to be placed in such an important post than the news came of the Viceroy's resignation. This completely altered the intentions of the India Office, and Sir Lewis Pelly is now returning with Lord Lytton. Whether he is to act as dry-nurse to the new Viceroy, or whether he is to have an important appointment I know not. It may be, too, that his visit to India will only be of short duration; but, should he remain, there is a strong desire among those who best know him that he may before long have the opportunity of taking part in the Government of the North-West Frontier.

The newspapers will have informed you of two or three distinguished arrivals during the past few days. Don Carlos, beaten out of Spain, has retreated to this haven of the homeless. He met with a fitting reception both at Folkestone and at Charing Cross; for though some people, I dare say, will argue that it was unseemly to jeer at his misfortunes, public opinion is decidedly in favour of letting such pretenders as he is feel the rough edge of popular criticism. He was hissed again in the streets of London on Thursday last. The Empress of Austria has also come to England, though for a different purpose. She is exceedingly fond of hunting, and has joined her sister, the ex Queen of Naples, at a country house in Northamptonshire. The hunting season is now nearly over, but this distinguished lady is said to appreciate England and to enjoy a little repose from the etiquette of her Court circle so much, that her visits are likely to be even more frequent than they have been. A singular story is told of her arrival at Dover. On reaching the saloon attached to the train to bring her up to town, she observed that there were only two or three respectable papers like the *Graphic* and the *Illustrated London News*, and she immediately asked for the *Field* and the *Sporting Life*.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, March 10.)

THE addition that Her Majesty will adopt to the royal title is "Empress of India," and the bill embodying this addition was read a second time in the House of Commons last night (March 9)

The principal speakers were Mr. Disraeli, Sir G. Campbell, Mr. Gladstone, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Forster, Mr. Smollett (who enthusiastically supported the bill), Mr. Anderson, and Lord Hartington.

Mr. Samuelson moved the adjournment of the debate, that the House might have time to consider the matter. On a division the motion for adjournment was defeated by a majority of 253—the figures being 284 to 31.

The Ministry sustained the first defeat of the session on Wednesday, March 8, on Mr. Maclagan's Scotch Game Law Bill.

The other business which has been before the House of Commons has consisted of the Army Estimates, the Homicide Law Amendment Bill, the rebuilding and proposed removal of Knightsbridge Barracks.

Two meetings have also been held protesting against a continuance of the barracks in their present position, at one of which Lord Sandhurst delivered a lengthy address. Mr. Reginald Yorke is the other most prominent figure in the movement.

On Monday, March 6, Lord Stratheden and Campbell moved for certain papers concerning the Austrian Note, and the reforms promised by the Imperial Firman, and a short conversation on the Eastern Question took place.

The House of Lords has also been occupied on Tuesday, March 7, with the Fugitive Slave Circular, and on Thursday, March 9, with the Oxford University Bill which then passed its second reading.

The Queen went to Whitechapel on Tuesday, March 7, to open the new wing of the London Hospital, and was enthusiastically received.

Her Majesty leaves England for Germany on the 25th of this month.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh have proceeded so far, *en route* to St. Petersburg, as Berlin, where they have been the guests of the Crown Prince and Princess. They left last night (March 9) to continue their journey.

Don Carlos arrived in London, having crossed from Boulogne to Folkestone, on Saturday last, March 4.

Lord Lytton has left Paris *en route* to Naples and Brindisi.

Sir Lewis Pelly has left England to join the new Viceroy.

The second ballotings, which complete the elections to the French National Assembly, took place on Sunday, March 5, resulting in a victory for the Moderate Republicans.

The Assembly and Senate have both met, but beyond the formation of the new Ministry, which is now complete, nothing has been done.

The insurgents in Bosnia and Herzegovina decline to accept the promise of Turkish reform, and at Ragusa have gained an important victory over the Turkish troops.

Great scandals have come to light in the United States Government. General Schenck, American Ambassador in London, has been recalled for his share in connection with the Emma Mine. He is succeeded by Mr. R. H. Dana, author of "Two Years before the Mast."

The prosecution against General Belknap, who received bribes of £500 a year, has broken down for want of testimony.

A rumour comes from Washington that an English claim for indemnity against the United States [illegible] the Englishmen who suffered by the Emma Mine Sc[illegible] is expected.

The Italian Parliament has met, and the speech of the King is hopeful.

The Lord Chief Justice received on Thursday, March 9, the freedom of the City of London in a gold box worth 100 guineas.

On the same day the remains of Lady Augusta Stanley were interred in Westminster Abbey. The service was attended by the most distinguished men of letters, science, and politics of the day. Before the ceremony the Queen, who was present throughout, had an interview with the Dean of Westminster.

A Levee and a Drawing-room have been held this week.

Lord Salisbury will draw attention in the House of Lords to the selection of candidates for the Indian Civil Service, March 17.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Lord Reay; Lieut.-Col. F. C. Keppel; The Hon. Mrs. Herbert; Lieut. C. Forster, late I.N.; Rear-Admiral Maitland; The Hon. P. Moncrieffe, of Jamaica; General M. Stevens? Col. Coe, R.E.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE SECRETARY TO THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

ALLAHABAD, 29TH MARCH.

Colonel Preston, of the 44th Regiment, comes out with General Haines as Military Secretary.

SHERE ALI'S EXPEDITION.

Shere Ali's expedition to Maimena is successful. Maimena has fallen, and the Meer is a prisoner.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, 29TH MARCH.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Anderson questioned the Prime Minister concerning precedents for the Queen's absence abroad during the Session of Parliament. Mr. Disraeli cited the year 1872 as a precedent and explained that the present reasons for Her Majesty's absence were strictly of a domestic nature.

THE SERAPIS AND HER ESCORTS.

ALEXANDRIA, 29TH MARCH.

The Serapis and her escorts the Raleigh and Osborne have passed through the Suez Canal safely.

LONDON, 28TH MARCH, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera	4 11/16d.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

7lbs. Shirtings	6s. 6d.
8½lbs. do.	7s. 7½d.
40s. Mule Twist	0s. 10½d.
3 per cent. Consols for Account	94½.
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	104½.
Bar Silver	53.

Arrivals—Selene and Canara.

Departure—Vixen.

THE quantity of cotton shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports during the month of February 1876, amounted to 58,681½ bales, weighing 2,29,84,802 lbs. or candies 29,317 137-392, of the value of Rs. 51,14,554.

AT the Euston Station on Friday (says the *World* of March 8) just before the starting of the train by which he was going to Liverpool, General Schenck was served with a writ on behalf of the Emma Silver Mining Company. The General, but little disconcerted, handed the document to Colonel Cheseborough, second Secretary of Legation, and shortly afterwards proceeded on his way.

IN the House of Commons on the 9th of March, in reply to Mr. Fawcett, Lord G. Hamilton stated that no reply had been received from the Government of India to the despatch of the Secretary of State, dated November 11, 1875, in reference to the Indian Tariff Act." This is the despatch that Lord Salisbury wrote to the Viceroy and which is believed to have led to Lord Northbrook's resignation.

A MEMORIAL to the Bombay Government has been prepared by the Sirdars and inhabitants of Lus Beyla, which bears 110 signatures praying for the restoration of the Jam to the rule of Lus Beyla. The Jam who escaped from Lus Beyla to avoid the persecutions of the Khan of Khelat some six years ago, took refuge in Sind: when the Government removed him to the Deccan where he has been ever since.

REFERRING to the Royal Titles Bill the *Indu Prakash* says:—"That any open distinction should be made between Her Majesty's Indian and English subjects by the Queen assuming a new title which was to be applied to England was certainly very undesirable when Her Majesty had once proclaimed most solemnly that she would treat them all equally. Somehow or other, however, the English nation seem to be growing proud of the Empire they possess and to desire even to assume their distinctive place in reference to it. May this pride however never reach the height the pride of Rome had reached at its decline." We echo the wish of the *Prakash*.

A PRIVATE letter from Syria to a writer in the *World* brings very grave intelligence indeed—namely, that on the first serious spring movement in the Herzegovina, it is determined that reprisals will be taken in Damascus; and reprisals *there* means something fearful to contemplate. All the wealthy Christians have left for Beyrout; and if the scheme is executed, their beautiful houses will doubtless be destroyed. The Christian community, formed by the English and American mission, is immensely respected and beloved in the city; but the voices of respect and love are inaudible in the middle of the tempestuous fury of Oriental religious zeal.

THE *Englishman* believes that the rumour current in Calcutta for the last few days, that a Commission of Inquiry in connection with the conduct of the late famine is about to be appointed, has its foundation in fact. That the appointment of such a Commission was, in the face of recent revelations, an imperative necessity, cannot be doubted. As to the Commission, our contemporary has been informed that it will be a petty local affair, with neither the position nor the independence to command respect. We look forward to no useful result from a Commission that does not possess the most thorough public confidence.

THE *World* says:—The Dowager Duchess of Hamilton rents Holford House for the season, and will shortly settle there with her daughter the Princess of Monaco. Unless I am mistaken, this will be the first season her Grace has spent in London for a long time past, owing, I believe, to the fact that she considered that, as being *nee* Princess Mary of Baden, she was entitled to higher rank at Court than that of a duchess, a claim which was not admitted at St. James's. So the Duchess declined to come to Court. As last week she visited the Queen at Windsor, we may, I suppose, conclude that the Dowager Duchess has now waived her claim to semi-royal precedence.

THE *World* says:—Mr. Planche, whose eightieth birthday was kept last week, once astonished a dinner-table by carelessly referring to the night of the illuminations for the peace of 1802, which he recollected. His blue gilt-buttoned coat is often seen in festive circles hovering about the fair, like some marquis of the *vieille cour*. Few men have had so large and miscellaneous an acquaintance, and it is worth while getting even a glimpse of the man that wrote libretto for Weber. His stories are amusing, and his wit has not rusted; quite recently he suggested to the stately Miss Helen Barry, who was begging he would write a song for her, that she should apply to Longfellow."

A HINDOO takes us into his confidence with respect to the sort of food he likes to eat. He says:—"I am a constant visitor of the Hindoo Tiffin Hall. In every respect I give credit to the managers of the hall, but one defect in the tiffin makes every thing to fall to the ground. If the managers would be rather particular about mutton as much as they are about churma balls I dare say the tiffin would be of the first sort. The Prabhu community has a great pride about the "cooking of mutton" in the whole Hindoo community, and if the managers do not pay due attention to this little hint, I am afraid the carelessness will surely bring some reflection on." We really hope that in future more attention will be paid to mutton than to churma balls.

IN reply to a question by Sir George Campbell in the House of Commons, Lord George Hamilton said—No charge has been omitted from the Return alluded to. The position of the military and medical funds is as follows:—In 1862 the Government of India found that a heavy annual charge was imposed by certain funds established by the East India Company upon the revenues of India, and they wound these funds up, taking over their assets and liabilities, the former of which consisted of a large capital. The annual payments on behalf of these funds exceeds the subscriptions and the difference is made good out of the capital taken over, which now stands at the high figure of £1,800,000. There will be no charge for some years to come. The funds established in the place of those abolished are self-supporting.

THE reappearance of the plague in Mesopotamia is reported from Constantinople. Official intelligence has, according to the *Levant Herald*, been received in that city of authenticated cases of plague in Mesopotamia. A telegram of February 20, from Bagdad, states that the presence of the epidemic has been ascertained at Hillah (near the supposed site of ancient Babylon). Dr. Nicholaki, the sanitary officer at Hillah, having given notice that three cases of plague had occurred there, a medical commission was despatched to the locality, and its report, which has been sent in, confirms Dr. Nicholaki's statements. One of the three cases had occurred in the town and the other two in the military hospital. It is satisfactory, however, to hear that energetic steps have been taken both by the sanitary board of Constantinople and by the authorities in Mesopotamia, to prevent the spread of the epidemic. The infected locality has been completely cut off from intercourse with the surrounding towns and villages, and it is hoped that with proper precautions the disease will be confined within its present bounds.

THE coroner's inquest at Poplar on the bodies of three persons who were drowned by the sinking of the Strathclyde off Dover was still going on when the mail left. On Monday some of the engineers and officers of the Franconia were examined, and their evidence went to support the statements previously made as to the damaged condition of that vessel. Mr. Ash, consulting engineer and naval architect, described the appearance of the surviving steamer after the collision. The boatswain of the Franconia said in the course of his testimony that the Strathclyde must have starboarded her helm, and that had the whole of the Franconia's boats been available, they would have held the crews of both ships. On Wednesday the French pilot of the Franconia, one of the quartermasters, and an assistant quartermaster of that ship, were examined. The French pilot, who was not in charge of the ship, said that according to the French regulations, the Franconia should have stopped and gone astern. The English pilot, he said, was certainly "not in a normal condition." As to the Franconia not having sent her boats to the assistance of the Strathclyde, the witness said, "If you send your boats away and stop on board a sinking ship of course you lose your own lives."

SAYS the *World*:—The very sensible and proper recommendations of the Duke of Cambridge relative to the treatment of young soldiers have not given unalloyed satisfaction in military circles. Officers of the old school are naturally unable to regard a private as anything but a conscious and very troublesome automaton. They prefer to employ arguments addressed to the sensitive nerves than appeals to a man's reason. Young officers of the competitive class also prefer compulsion to persuasion. Neither see any harm in a sergeant playing the part of a petty tyrant so long as the tyranny saves them trouble, while both agree in deprecating the publicity which has been given to the Duke's circular and the comments in the press which it has evolved. In these days the schoolmaster has taught privates and non-commissioned officers to read the newspapers, and the little knowledge thus acquired is supposed to be dangerous to discipline. What it concerns the public to know is that the circular which has been the subject of so much talk, and for which the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has deservedly obtained so much credit, is a comparatively old story. It is nearly three years since the document was first communicated to the acting colonels of our regiments, and it seems to have produced little effect upon those for whose information and guidance it was drawn up and promulgated. In the guards the non commissioned officers have long exercised a power almost despotic, and the result is seen both in the statistics which tell of desertions and of regiments under their regular complement. The social duties of an officer in the Guards are doubtless very harassing and severe, yet there is no apparent reason why an officer in the guards should not be compelled to trust to himself, instead of being chiefly dependent upon a sergeant. The more thoroughly the regimental officers perform their duties, the greater is the probability of a regiment being alike efficient and contented.

THE title of Empress seems to have had a very bad effect upon at least one gentleman; for it appears that after the debate which preceded Mr. Disraeli's motion to read the Titles Bill a second time a scene occurred in the strangers' gallery which the *Globe* describes as "painful:"—"When the strangers' galleries had been cleared, it was found that there was a man sitting in the Speaker's gallery, who on being requested to leave refused to do so. At this time the floor of the House was quite deserted except by the clerks at the table, who were completing their record of the night's proceedings; but several hon. members in the lobby hearing that one of the strangers declined to quit the House, came back and soon a pretty large group was collected, all looking up with astonishment at the gentleman above the clock, who was soon surrounded by messengers and policemen, and again and again urged to go. He still refused to go, however, and when it was suggested that he should be turned out, he exclaimed that it would be a 'pretty hard job for anybody to do that," and immediately afterwards, rising to his feet, and addressing the Speaker's vacant chair, he shouted, 'I am here under the protection of the country. I appeal to the Empress, to the House of Commons, and to the soldiers. I appeal to all three.' This he repeated several times, but without any trace of the excitement produced by drink, and it was soon apparent that the unfortunate man had altogether lost his mental balance. Steps were taken to remove him from the place, but he still continued to call on 'The Empress, the House of Commons, and the soldiers' and then 'the Speaker,' shouting across the building as he was laid hold of by the police, 'Is the Speaker here?' Then came an appeal to the policeman, 'Don't tear my clothes;' and, finally, as he was carried down the steps from the gallery, came a last appeal 'to the serjeant-at-arms and the Home Office.' The scene only lasted a few minutes, but it produced a most painful impression upon the few who witnessed it, though every care and consideration was shown in the removal of the unfortunate man. It afterwards transpired at the Westminster Police Court that the excited gentleman was a coal merchant named Robert Ginn. Evidently the title Empress does not go well with 'Gin.'"

THE trade statistics of the Punjab for the year 1874-75 have just been issued. They have been prepared under a new system of registration with results which are very surprising. Either the statistics of former years are absurdly erroneous or else the new system is not more successful than the old one in getting at the facts. The results do not, however, seem to have astonished the Financial Commissioner, but they will every one else. For several years past, from 1870 to 1874, the imports in the Punjab have averaged about 25 lacs of maunds, valued at 2¾ crores of rupees; but under the new system the imports for 1874-75 are put down at 68 lacs of maunds, valued at 11½ crores of rupees; but how does it happen that the total of imports is more than double in quantity but five times as great in value? A similar difference is observable in the exports. From 1870 to 1874 they averaged about 25 lacs of maunds, valued at about 2½ crores of rupees, but under the new system the total runs up to 88 lacs of maunds, three and a half times greater than the previous years but less than three times greater value. The inference is well nigh irresistible that both old and new figures are alike unreliable, and this they will probably turn out to be when the system has been tested. The returns are, apparently, not complete, for the statements have yet to appear showing the imports and exports of the municipal towns of the province, and they will probably expose the errors in the existing returns. The principal feature of the new system appears to be the establishing of 40 "posts" on the frontier, including Sukkur on the Indus. This looks like spreading a net to catch all the fish, but as the trade of the Punjab is chiefly transit, most probably a good many of the entries at some of the "posts" comprise goods that have already passed through other "posts." No comparison has been instituted between the year 1874 75 and the previous year 1873 74, but on looking back to the returns of that year we notice several unexplained changes, for instance, the totals of imports and exports of Pashmina goods have changed places, the exports of 1874-75 being nearly the same in value as the imports of the previous year, 1873-74; the imports for 1873 74 are valued at Rs. 4 81,422 and the exports at Rs. 26 21,090; for 1874 75 the value of the imports is said to be Rs. 23,57,102 and of the exports Rs. 4 82,548. The trade in Pashmina goods must be exceptionably remarkable to produce such a result as this in one year. With returns such as these before us further examination of the figures seems to be fruitless, for we can never feel sure that we are not hunting a will o' the wisp all over the Punjab.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the Market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For consumers of Cocoa, especially Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

HOMŒPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets by Storekeepers and others all over the world.

MUSTARD.—Taylor Brothers celebrated "Challenge" brand is prepared from the Choicest Seed by a patent process which prevents fermentation, and at the same time retains the pungency and purity of flavour to a degree which no other process can accomplish. The double superfine quality is specially recommended. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

LORD SALISBURY AND LORD NORTHBROOK.

COPY of Dissents recorded by Members of the Council of India upon Despatch of the Secretary of State to the Governor General, No. 51 (Legislative), of the 11th day of November 1875, relating to the Indian Tariff Act of 1875.

DISSENT BY SIR E. PERRY.

I have already recorded my dissent to the telegram of 30th September last, which stated disapprobation of Lord Northbrook's financial reforms, and in substance enjoined the abolition of import duties on cotton goods, and I did so on the ground that we had had no opportunity of considering the reasoning on which the Government of India proceeded.

Now that I have read all the papers, I am decidedly of opinion that the course adopted by the Government of India was wise (with the exception, perhaps, of the new duty on raw cotton, which was a concession asked for by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce), and that the abolition of the import duties would inflict a loss on the revenue not easily reparable.

Their decision was the unanimous conclusion of all the Indian authorities, and was mainly in accordance with the recommendations of the Tariff Committee, who have been considering the subject for months.

Lord Northbrook has removed the export duties on articles of native produce, which have been long condemned by all economists. He has reduced import duties on a great variety of imports from 7½ per cent. to 5 per cent., and by a re-valuation of the tariff he has afforded a relief to Manchester goods to the amount of 11 per cent.

By these measures he has rendered, in my opinion, the greatest benefits to trade and commerce, and by the recuperative power of diminished import duties he has done this with probably no sacrifice hereafter of revenue.

The abolition of the cotton duties involves an absolute loss of revenue of 800,000 *l.*, which can only be supplied by the imposition of a new tax, and I see no other available but the income tax. It will not add to the popularity of this impost, which has proved both so obnoxious and so unproductive in India, to learn that its re-introduction is due to the orders of the Home Government.

I am as strong an anti-protectionist as any of my colleagues, and feel very grateful to the Manchester school for its services to free trade, but I am clearly of opinion that the small duty of 5 per cent., which has been imposed for purposes of revenue, should not be remitted until the contingency indicated in Lord Salisbury's Despatch of 15th July last has arrived, viz., the Indian finances permitting the operation.

10th November, 1875. (Signed) E. PERRY.

MINUTE BY SIR H. MONTGOMERY.

I, too, recorded a dissent to the telegram of the 30th September, on grounds similar to those now stated by Sir E. Perry.

I concur in his remarks regarding Lord Northbrook's budget arrangements, with the exception of the objections he raises to an income tax. I believe that with a liberal limit, excluding small incomes and a moderate percentage, all obnoxious and oppressive features could be removed, and the assessments solely made by the covenanted officers of the districts without addition to their establishments. The tax under these restrictions might not be very productive, but it would touch those, who can well afford to contribute to the support of the Government, and who are now exempted.

(Signed) H. C. MONTGOMERY.

16th November, 1875.

MINUTE BY LORD SALISBURY.

I quite concur in the last paragraph of Sir Erskine Perry's dissent. With him I should object to the imposition of any new tax for the purpose of remitting the cotton duties; and I agree that remission should only take place in proportion as the state of the Indian finances permits that sacrifice of revenue. But these views appear to me to be expressed in the Despatch from which he dissents. The paramount importance of not embarrassing the Indian revenue is carefully insisted on, and no suggestion of a new tax is made in any part of the Despatch. The view which we desire to impress on the Indian Government is, that in applying the reduction of taxation, the cotton duties, as weighing on an article of first necessity to the inhabitants of India, as being contrary to the general policy of the Empire, and as being on political grounds highly inexpedient, stand first for remission. Our objection to the proceedings of August is, that having had money available for the reduction of import duties the Indian Government selected for that purpose import duties against which the objections above repeated do not lie.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As it appears from the proceedings of the public meeting held by the residents of Calcutta that the Army at large is apparently excluded from joining in the proposed memorial, I hope this Presidency will make a move forthwith, and I think I may say without fear of contradiction that the memorial likely to be most cherished by Lord Napier would be one emanating from the Army of India.

Can the military annals of India show the name of a chief who has been a truer "soldier's friend" than Robert Napier?

In the proceedings at Calcutta no one can consider the Army to be sufficiently represented.

Let the subscription be limited to a day's pay and I don't believe there is a soldier in the Army of India, European or native, whose mite will not be added to commemorate their dear old Chief.

BELOOCHEE.

THE SWIMMING BATH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is now more than a year since a meeting was held and certain proposals adopted anent a sea-swimming bath to be constructed at Breach Candy, but I hear nothing whatever of the completion of the proposal, and I suppose, like many of our Bombay schemes, it has been forgotten and put aside.

I cannot help thinking that if it takes our clever Municipal Engineer twelve months to erect a small swimming bath, the new water works will scarcely be finished in our generation.

Meanwhile, if the nine or ten thousand rupees of General Barr had been laid out in a Vehar water swimming and Turkish bath somewhere in the Fort, we might be all enjoying the invigorating luxury of a jolly good swim or shaking off lassitude and illness in the health-giving action of a good Hammam.

JUNIUS.

BRAHMIN POLEMICS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

A LARGE meeting of the Hindoo community was held in the house of Mr. Bhai Jiwanji, a well-known citizen of this place, for the purpose of settling the question as to whether the Vedas sanctioned the worship of idols. The hall was so literally crowded that there was no room to stand and many had to return home. Through the influence of Mr. Bhai Jiwanji many eminent Shastrees, were present at the debate. There were two sides. Shrimat Dayanand Saraswati Sawmi was on one side and all the Shastrees headed by the learned Pundit Ramlal Shastree on the other side. The debate was conducted in a proper spirit and in a manner which reflected credit on those who took a part in the discussion. Pundit Dayanand first of all made the Shastrees admit the premises that the *Shriti* was the primary religion of the Aryans, and called upon them to point out any passage or line from the *Shriti* which referred to the worship of idols. The learned Pundit Ramlal said that he could not prove the worship of idols from the *Shriti*, but from the authority of the Manu *Smrati*, Brahmanand Purans. Shrimat Dayanand said that the *Granthas* referred to by the Pundit had been interpolated with many false passages by several Pundits to serve their selfish ends, that he took them as authority independent of the passages and stanzas which were untruth, and that as no word was found in the primary religion in respect to the worship of idols, the passages and stanzas which referred to it and found in those Granthas must be interpolated and could not, therefore, be admitted into evidence. The Shastrees on the other side maintained that what the Swami advanced was incorrect, and quoted some passages from those Granthas and gave explanation of them which the latter showed was inconsistent with reason. Here the debate ended. Most of the audience expressed their thanks to Mr. Bhai Jiwanji for the glorious conclusion which had been come to through his exertion, and went home with the conviction that no sanction was made in the primary religion of the Aryans. Mr. Bhowany Wiswanath Kanvinde greatly assisted the debaters on the occasion. The meeting was over at 11-30 P.M.

BOMBAY.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa and Marseilles, per extra s.s. Sumatra, will be closed at the General Post Office to-morrow, the 31st instant, at 1 P.M.

POOR BOX.—The Senior Magistrate of Police acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of Rs. 30 from "A Friend," contributed towards the funds of the Fort Police Court poor-box.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Peerajee Ballajee, a cart driver, was yesterday fined Rs. 5 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for cruelly torturing his bullock at Tardeo on the previous day.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—A Hindoo, named Marootee Ittobah, was yesterday committed by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to one Luximon Umrootab, alleged to have been committed on the 9th instant at Nowrojee Hill 2nd Lane.

CUTTING A WIFE'S NOSE.—A Hindoo woman, named Dhondee, appeared yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, and obtained a warrant for the arrest of her husband, named Ramjee Morojee, whom she charges with voluntarily causing grievous hurt by cutting her nose with a knife on the 14th instant at Giwady, whereby she was laid up at the Gocuirdas Tejpal Hospital for twelve days. The accused is alleged to be concealing himself at Matheran.

INSOLVENCY COURT.—At a sitting of the Insolvency Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Pinhey presiding, two petitions were dismissed by reason of the insolvents not appearing a second time when their names were called out. One of them was Khoja Goolam Hossein Mooljee, a mehta, whose liabilities amounted to Rs. 24,367; and the other was Dwarkadas Hargovandas, a share speculator, whose liabilities were Rs. 10,426.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following is the programme of music to be played by the band of H.E. the Governor at the Victoria Gardens this evening at 5-45 P.M.:—

Quadrille	La Fille de Madame Angot	Coote.
Overture	Le Roi d'Yvetot	Adam.
Valse	Schah-Wellen	Strauss.
Selection	Aroldo	Verdi
Potpourri	Caffe bianca	Conradi.
Galop	Violet	Lamonte.

"God save the Queen."

THE THEFT BY MEANS OF DRUGS.—The woman, named Peshree, appeared yesterday before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, and obtained a warrant for the arrest of Goolam Mahomed, whom she charges with theft of gold and silver ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 735, alleged to have been stolen, a portion from her person and the remainder from her box while she was asleep and apparently drugged by accused with dattura administered to her in her morning meal which was cooked by the accused.

THE CHARGE OF ADULTERY.—This case which was pending in the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate since the 8th September last, in which Heerjee Hemraj stands charged with having committed adultery with the wife of Luda Nuthoo, the parties who figured rather conspicuously in the late Ahmedabad conspiracy case, was resumed yesterday. His Worship, after taking the evidence of a Hindoo, who is a servant of Dongersey Narayen, another noted character in the above case, adjourned the further hearing into this matter to the 5th proximo.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS SOCIETY.—The first annual meeting of the Society was held yesterday in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, President, in the chair. The attendance of friends and members of the Society was small. Resolutions were passed adopting the report for 1875; thanking the President and members of the committees; re-electing the committee of management with the exception of one member, the late Dr. Wilson; thanking the Calcutta Society for valuable communications; &c. The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman. Our report is held over owing to pressure upon our space.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—Charles Shlemm and five other seamen, of the ship Isabell Mott, were brought on remand and placed before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, charged with wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship. The Magistrate, after hearing the evidence for the defence in disposing of the case, remarked that the defendants had no reasonable cause for complaint or refusal of duty on board their ship of which they are all article seamen, and further remarked to the master of the vessel who was present in Court that the conduct of his chief officer in using such bad language towards the crew appears to him (the Magistrate) to be disgraceful, and hereupon he would advise the defendants to return on board and resume their duty. The defendants one and all declined to go on board. His Worship after allowing them time to consider over the matter, and they being of the same mind, sentenced them to two weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction, and to be sent on board at the expiration of the term of imprisonment.

ESCAPED FROM A POLICEMAN.—On Monday evening a Portuguese landed at the Mazagon Bunder from the P. and O. steamship Golconda. The water policeman stationed at the bunder finding in his possession a blanket belonging to the P. and O. Company, and he not being able to account how he came by the same, took him in charge. The Customs authorities also detained some China mats and chairs landed by the same man as the articles were liable to Customs duty. The policeman thereupon placed the prisoner into a hired jollyboat and was conveying him to the police hulk to place him before the European officer on duty there. While abreast of the Prince's Dock now in course of construction, prisoner suddenly rushed on the native policeman, gave him a blow on the face and jumped overboard. Every effort, it appears, to secure the man again was made, but the prisoner was nowhere to be found. The jollyboat is said to have been under sail at the time and working up to the police hulk against the flood tide. Enquiries have since been made on board the Golconda and a man, named Gabriel Lobo, who is a pantry-man on board that ship, and who had left that vessel with China matting and chairs at the time stated, answers to the description given by the policeman, but he appears to be missing and nothing can be ascertained as to the man's whereabouts. As he has not been seen or heard of since Monday evening last when he left the Golconda, it is supposed that the man is either drowned or concealing himself in some part of Bombay.

REWARDS TO THE CREW OF THE KURRACHEE LIFE BOAT.—We understand that Government has on the recommendation of Captain Parker, Master Attendant of this port, sanctioned a sum of money to be distributed as rewards to the crew of the life boat and men of the lighthouse who were instrumental in saving lives from the ill-fated vessel, the Veersael, which was wrecked in September last on the weather side of the Manora breakwater. There can be no question as to the dangerous nature of the service. The sea during the S. W. Monsoon season runs very high, and breaks against the whole length of the breakwater with great violence, and as the night on which the accident occurred was a stormy one, the service rendered was in proportion the more dangerous. The life boat did excellent [illegible] and the number of lives saved was owing [illegible] the boat approaching so near to the wreck [illegible] prudence dictated, but the exigent nature of the service justified the bold and fearless act, and but for the skilful guidance of the boat, she would have been driven, by the violence of the wind and waves on to the breakwater and thereby dashed to pieces. Captain Parker, we hear, was in the boat, and by his admirable seamanship and skilful management, not only saved his own and the lives of the crew, but those of the survivors of the wreck, who numbered eighteen souls. We have no doubt but that Government has recognized the gallant service rendered by Captain Parker on the occasion in a fitting manner. The Albert Medal has been bestowed for similar acts of courage, and we trust to hear Captain Parker has been so rewarded.—*Sindian.*

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY.

THE number of small-pox patients under treatment yesterday morning in the several hospitals, and the number of admissions, discharges and deaths in each hospital from Tuesday morning to yesterday morning was as follows:—At the J. J. Hospital, 24 under treatment, 1 admission, no discharges and no deaths. At the Gooculdas Tejpal Hospital, 3 under treatment, no admissions, no discharges and no deaths. At the European General Hospital, 24 under treatment, no admissions, 6 discharged and no deaths. The total number of deaths from small-pox registered yesterday was 28, of whom 18 were Hindoos, 8 Mahomedans, 1 native Christian and 1 Parsee. These deaths occurred in the following localities:—Fort, 2; Market, 2; Mandvie, 4; Chuckla, 1; Oomercarry, 2; Dongree, 4; Dhobie Talao, 1; Funnewady, 1; Bhooleshwur, 2; Coombarwada, 2; Mazagon, 3; Tarwarree, 1; and Camateepoora, 3.

MDLLE. OLGA DUBOIN'S CONCERT.

LAST night Mdlle. Olga Duboin gave her second Concert, and we were glad to see a large number of ladies and gentlemen, including H. E. the Governor, assembled to hear this really talented artiste. The programme contained several charming *morceaux*, and it may be said that from a high-class music point of view a better Concert has not been given in Bombay since Madame Goddard paid our citizens a visit. A grand scherzo by Chopin formed the prelude to the evening's entertainment, and when a few notes had been struck it became perfectly evident that we had no ordinary musician among us. The intricate and florid passages of the scherzo were played brilliantly and clearly; each note even in the most rapid movements was distinct. The part song which followed, "Crabbed Age and Youth," was not successful. The vocalists showed a want of training together, considerable timidity, and great absence of steadiness. The third item on the programme, Prudent's "Feu Follet" and Hoffmann's "Gazelle," proved delightful. The pianiste's mastery of delicate touch, and appreciation of the rippling melodies that flowed through these pieces, were warmly appreciated, and Mdlle. Duboin narrowly escaped an *encore* when she retired from the piano. The baritone solo, a cavatina from Zampa, was sung rather unequally, and at one point there threatened to be a breakdown owing to a misunderstanding between the accompanist and the singer; but fortunately the latter survived the difficulty and finished the cavatina with considerable success. He was loudly applauded. Next came an organ solo by Mr. Locke Gray. The selection was most unfortunate and rather noisily played, and the audience were heartily glad when it was finished. Beethoven's "Moonlight" sonata, one of the most delightful soft studies in harmony ever written, was a charming contrast with the organ solo. The luxurious, dreamy character of the piece was admirably interpreted by Mdlle. Duboin. She appeared to be rather nervous at times, but when she had got half through the sonata she found no occasion for assistance from her book and finished the remaining beautiful passages of tranquillity with ease and accuracy. The performance of the sonata was one of the gems of the Concert. The part song, "Sweet and Low," by Barnby, was next sung by the glee party. This time Mr. Locke Gray left the piano to take care of itself and wielded the *bâton*. The result was completely successful. The parts were well balanced, admirable time was kept, and no harshness was observable in the softest passages. The glee party were loudly and deservedly applauded, and the audience would have been glad to hear "Sweet and Low" once more. Mr. W.—— again favoured the audience with a baritone solo. "The Polly," one of Santley's latest favourites, in which an enthusiastic fisherman descants on the superiority of his craft the "Polly" to every other craft. The songwas excellently received on this occasion, and we should have been glad to hear another ballad from Mr. W.—, for it is in ballads that he excels. Mdlle. Duboin closed the Concert with a valse and polonaise by Chopin. The rapid accentuated passages of the polonaise were clearly and spiritedly played, and the fair artiste was loudly applauded, when she had reached the end of her performance. Mdlle. Duboin is such an excellent musician—has such great appreciation of the works of the greatest masters in the musical world, and such immense mechanical dexterity—that we regret exceedingly her determination to make last night's Concert her last in Bombay.

THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY.

A GENERAL meeting of the directors and shareholders of this Bank was held yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of considering the draft of the Presidency Banks Act, 1876. Mr. A. J. Macdonald presided, and there was a good attendance of shareholders.

The Chairman, in opening the meeting, made the following remarks:—It will be in the recollection of those familiar with the early history of the New Bank of Bombay, that there were circumstances connected with the formation of the institution which necessitated its being registered as a limited liability company until such time as a charter should be granted by the Government. Registered therefore as a limited liability company, the Bank commenced business on the 14th January 1868. It was, however, clearly understood that this was a temporary expedient, and that the Bank would without unnecessary delay be placed by the Government in the same position as the other Presidency Banks. Shortly after the commencement of business your directors took steps to have a draft charter prepared. This charter was carefully and ably drafted by Mr. (now the Hon'ble Justice) Green, in conference with the solicitor of the Bank, Mr. Rimington, and your directors. This charter was necessarily framed so as to follow as closely as possible the actual words of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Bank, and in it were also incorporated all the important provisions of the old charter. When forwarding the draft charter to the Government of Bombay, it was intimated that under the advice of counsel, the draft after receiving the approval of the Government would also require the sanction of the shareholders. The draft charter was returned to your directors by the Government of Bombay towards the end of 1868, with some modifications to which your directors assented, and after certain additions had been made it was subsequently forwarded to the Government of Bombay with a request that it might be sent on to the Government of India and afterwards to the Secretary of State for India. Early in 1869 a communication was received through the Government of Bombay from the Government of India intimating that there were some difficulties connected with legislation in the matter of the charter and raising the question whether there was any serious objection to the New Bank of Bombay remaining a limited Bank under the Companies Act. To this your directors at once replied that by the terms of the prospectus of the Bank it was registered provisionally under Act X. of 1866 pending the grant of a new charter which had in good faith been promised by the Government. Many reasons were urged by your directors why the charter should be granted without delay. Shortly afterwards intimation was received from the Government of Bombay that the Government of India would defer taking further steps regarding the charter pending the receipt of the report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the affairs of the Old Bank of Bombay. Your directors waited patiently until the report had been issued and then renewed their applications to the Government of India through the Government of Bombay. But notwithstanding repeated applications our position remained unchanged until early in 1870, nearly two and a half years from the formation of the Bank, when it will be recollected the principal shareholders forwarded a memorial to the Secretary of State for India in which it was pleaded that it could not be believed that the Government would allow the Bank, created as it was for the purpose of being one of the so-called Presidency Banks, to remain much longer in its present position, without a charter. Notwithstanding repeated reminders and remonstrances it was not until about the lapse of two years more that your directors received intimation that the Government of India, with the consent of the Secretary of State for India, had been authorized to pass an Act for the incorporation of this Bank similar to that which regulated the Bank of Bengal. Steps were consequently at once taken to have a draft Act prepared similar to that of the Bank of Bengal with such alterations and additions as become necessary from the precise wording of the Articles of Association of this Bank. In February 1872 this amended draft Act was forwarded through the Bombay Government to the Government of India with a request that it might meet the approval of the Government as speedily as possible in order that it might be laid before the shareholders without further delay. In April following it was intimated to your directors by the Government of India that the Government of Bombay had received authority to pass an Act of Incorporation for this Bank in the same form as that of the Bank of Bengal. A reference to the Advocate General shewed that it was not in the power of the Government of Bombay to pass such an Act of Incorporation unless invested by the Government of India with particular authority, the obtaining of which would involve more delay than if the Act were passed by the Government of India. The Government of India were then again appealed to. Your directors heard in reply that the draft Act differed in many respects from that of the Bank of Bengal to which your directors at once answered that they would adopt in its entirety the Act of the Bank of Bengal, retaining only such of the sections of the draft Act as might be absolutely necessary to adapt it to the circumstances of this Bank. What followed was narrated in the report of this Bank, dated 17th July 1872:—The *Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary* of the 10th June will have acquainted the shareholders that His Grace the Secretary of State for India has finally instructed the Government of India to "take measures of discontinuing the connection of Government with the Presidency Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, both as a shareholder and partner, on the expiration of the agreements now in force between the Banks and the Government." And that His Grace "will not object to the public balances being left in the custody of the Banks, if a plan can be devised by which without continuing to be a shareholder, or taking a direct part in the management, the Government can be satisfied from time to time that the Banks are prudently conducted and in a sound condition." The directors have given their anxious consideration to the nature of the arrangements which will be rendered necessary by this declaration of policy and have submitted proposals which, they trust, may meet with the approval of Government. In their last report the directors stated that Government had authorized the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council of Bombay to pass an Act for the incorporation of the Bank, but the Financial Secretary to the Government of India has intimated that it is now obviously unnecessary to do so, and that any legislation on the subject must await the settlement of the questions relating to the Presidency Banks, which are under the consideration of Government. The directors have urged that even under existing circumstances a charter be given to the Bank, and as Government cannot be prejudiced by such a course, they trust their representations may not be without effect. Nothing further transpired until the latter part of 1873, although the Government received frequent reminders on the subject, when a draft Act constituting and regulating the three Presidency Banks was submitted to your directors for an expression of their opinion. Your directors reported on this draft Act, and made several alterations therein when it was returned to the Government of India. The matter then remained in abeyance until the latter part of last year when the directors received from the Government of India the draft Act which with certain alterations since made will be submitted to-day, for your approval. That draft Act your directors would pointedly remark is almost the *ipsissimi verba* of the first draft Act submitted to the Government of India by your directors and therefore with a few exceptions meets with their approval. These exceptions are the continuance of the Bank of Bengal agency here against which your directors and their friends at home have struggled in vain, and they consider further resistance hopeless. Against this may be set the privilege which has been conferred on this Bank of opening an agency in the Presidency cities, and your directors have it in contemplation to establish an agency in Calcutta. Your directors would also have wished to have a wider definition of the Presidency of Bombay, but in this they have also failed. It will be satisfactory to shareholders generally to observe from the Act as amended that their liability still continues limited. The restriction as to dividends has been omitted from the Act, but as your Reserve Fund now amounts to a large sum this omission your directors consider immaterial. The salutary policy of keeping adding to the Reserve Fund will not be lost sight of in the future. Such is a history of the efforts of your directors to have this Bank placed on the same footing as the other Presidency Banks.

In answer to a question from Mr. Martin Wood, the Chairman said the definition of the Presidency of Bombay had been slightly altered, being to the effect that the term should include "the territories now under the jurisdiction of the Government of Bombay in Council." The directors had asked that they might have a monopoly of the banking as it were at Indore, in the Baroda State, and also in the Berars, which had always been their provinces; and they had strongly urged the point on the Government, but, although they did not say they would not concede the point, they had not done so in the bill as amended.

Mr. Martin Wood said it was very unsatisfactory to the shareholders that if they could not extend the Bank through the districts which received the commerce of Bombay. The Chairman had not mentioned Hyderabad proper, or even the Central Provinces. It seemed very strange that they could not have a branch if they thought proper at Indore.

The Chairman—The Bank of Bengal have a branch there.

Mr. Martin Wood said they used to have one, and there was direct communication with Indore. They might also have one in Sind. Why could they not have a branch in Kurrachee?

The Chairman—We have one in Kurrachee, and there used to be one in Hyderabad, but when we took over the new Bank it was considered inexpedient to have one there.

Mr. Martin Wood asked if the directors felt satisfied that they had now sufficient scope for the extension of branches.

The Chairman—We have not given up the question, and when the resolution we have to propose is put before you, you will find a clause in it which will show that we intend to try and push the matter a little further.

Mr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Setna said that according to the 20th section of the draft act as it was originally circulated a special resolution might be deemed to have been passed if at least one half the number of the shareholders and proprietors were, either in person or by proxy, present at the meeting; but by the report of the select committee the number had been altered to one-third.

The Chairman—Yes, at least one-third of the number of the shareholders and proprietors, holding at least half of the paid-up capital of the bank for the time being.

Mr. Setna said he was under the impression that the representation had been reduced to one-third of the paid-up capital as well as of the members. There was another matter he wished to call attention to under section 51, it was stated that "no business shall be transacted at any meeting, whether general or special, unless a quorum of 20 proprietors is present." If that number of shareholders did not attend in person, he wished to ask, could any two or three shareholders being present and holding proxies to the required amount, transact the business of the meeting.

The Chairman—Yes, that appears to me to be so. It ought to be the business of the shareholders to attend meetings.

Mr. Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit—If the shareholders are not present, it is their own look out.

Mr. Setna said there might be a large number of the shareholders in England, or up-country, who could not attend. Mr. Setna further asked if it was a fact that the power of making by-laws was given to the directors, and that the shareholders had no right in it.

The Chairman—The shareholders have never had any voice in making the by-laws of the New Bank of Bombay.

In answer to questions from Mr. Nagundass Tulsidass the Chairman said that the remarks made by the Hon. Mr. T. C. Hope on the bill had already been fully considered by the Government of India; they had received powers to open branches at Madras and Calcutta if they thought fit. As to the making of by laws, it was practically impossible to make the directors in that matter subject to the approval of the proprietors and shareholders. If the shareholders had not confidence in their directors, they had better not have directors at all. The directors were responsible for the management of the bank, and if they were to be held responsible, the making of by-laws must be left in their hands. The clause with reference to three directors forming a quorum was introduced because at some seasons of the year it was very difficult to get a large attendance of directors in Bombay, and on such occasions the business was delegated to a committee of three. This had always been done, and with satisfactory results, and he thought it desirable to keep that power standing.

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Nagundas for his suggestions, but he did not think it would be of any use sending them to the Government of India. They had got almost all they were likely to get, and if they could succeed in obtaining a concession as regards the definition of the Presidency of Bombay they might be very well satisfied.

Mr. Nagundas called attention to the fact that the number of shares requisite to be held to entitle a person to become a director had been increased from 10 to 20.

The Chairman—That is the act of the Government of India, we made no suggestion on that point at all.

Mr. Nagundas thought it might be suggested to Government that it would be better to keep the old provision unaltered.

The Chairman—I think this is a decided improvement for the reason that the more interest a person has in the bank, the more care he will take in the transaction of the business. Besides, I am sure the act of the Government of India in this respect is one against which it would be useless to argue. I don't think any gentleman who would be otherwise likely to become a director of the Bank of Bombay would be excluded by that qualification.

Mr. Rimington said the Government had made the alteration deliberately, after grave consideration, and it would be quite useless to ask them to reduce the amount again.

The Chairman stated, in answer to a question, that the business relations between the Government and the bank, after the passing of the new act, would be almost exactly the same as at present.

Mr. Sorabjee Powell asked if the directors were unanimous in approving of the new act, and whether they considered it was an improvement on the charter and constitution of the Old Bank of Bombay.

The Chairman said he believed the directors were unanimous in their approval of the act, and they certainly considered it a very great improvement on the Old Bank's charter and constitution. The new charter incorporated all the provisions of the articles of association that it was thought desirable to appropriate, and many improvements had been added.

The Chairman, replying to another question, said he hoped the shareholders did not compare the management of the New Bombay Bank with that of the old one. In a very few years, the Old Bank managed to lose half its capital, and in a few years more half of the remainder was gone. The New Bank had only been in existence about eight years and they had half the amount of their paid-up capital in the reserve fund. The Chairman further stated that the bank would have Government business for six years certain. The shareholders, under the New Act, would be liable only to the extent of their shares not fully paid up,—in other words, it was a strict limited liability.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, it was unanimously resolved "that the draft of the Presidency Banks Act, 1876, be and is either in its present form, or with such alterations therefn as may be approved of by the directors, or to which they may be able to obtain the sanction of Government, hereby approved."

The Chairman said—Clause respecting alterations was inserted to enable them to obtain an extension of the definition of the Presidency of Bombay, and for one or two minor purposes.

Mr. Nagundas said he hoped the suggestions he had called attention to would be considered by the directors.

A vote of thanks was then passed to the Chairman for presiding, and the meeting separated.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE LESSONS OF THE PRINCE'S TOUR.

(*Times*, March 6)

THE successive accounts we receive of the Prince of Wales's tour in India tend to enhance both its importance and its interest. It has, in the first place, had the effect of bringing to the light, in a degree which has never been approached before, the wonderful and multitudinous life of which India is composed. The few efforts, great as they are, which have been made by English writers to portray this vast life necessarily fall short of the effect produced by the passage, almost before our eyes, of scenes of such varied splendour. India is ordinarily brought before the public mind as a country which presents troublesome financial problems; and a Settlement Commissioner is the type under which an Indian Civil Servant generally presents himself. Our Government appears sometimes as if it had been cut down to the utilitarian level which was the ideal of some Radical philosophers forty or fifty years ago. It is our business to attend to such common-place matters as the maintenance of peace and order, the administration of civil and criminal justice, and the taxation which such public services render imperative. They are important matters, no doubt, but when contemplated alone they are apt to leave on the mind an impression of the mere skeleton of an Empire, and all the colour and animation of existence among the millions of India fade from view. Orderly administration is the essential condition of life, whether in India or at home; and the glory of our rule is that we have provided it in ampler measure than has ever been known in any Eastern country. But it does not make life. That which constitutes the characteristic life of a race lies in its passions, its ambition, its imagination—in the faculties, in short, which take it out of the routine of obligatory observances, and which animate it with ideals with largeness and conception. The Prince has brought out in full relief this aspect of India. His progress reveals to the world the concentration within the limits of an Empire, often represented, and, from some points of view not untruthfully, as dull, prosaic, and monotonous, of a dazzling accumulation of natural marvels, great traditions, wealth and historic influence. In spite of the storms which have swept over the surface of Indian life, it has in a singular degree withstood anything like complete revolution and from the wildest nature to the most elaborate civilization every form of development seems latent within it and is brought before us in successive pictures. Last Monday our Special Correspondent described a day of exciting sport in the forests of Nepaul, and we might fancy ourselves back in the days of Nimrod, with no foes but wild elephants and ferocious tigers. This morning the Prince appears transformed from a "mighty hunter" into the future Suzerain of ancient dynasties, receiving the representatives of the whole historic past of Hindostan. These Native Princes are the embodiments of centuries of the most elaborate and varied culture. The scene which passes before the Prince is like their own tapestry, in which colours of all kinds and shades are woven by a greater power than that of conscious art into a single inexplicable design. The chiefs whom we behold tendering homage to the Prince of Wales are the creation of forms of religion, of Government, of social habits now utterly strange to ourselves, but which have in a thousand ways preserved their vitality in India, and in which the very genius of the country resides.

It would seem, in fact, as if the Prince's visit had stirred to its depths the vast, silent, and torpid ocean of Indian life. The great defect, probably, of our rule has hitherto been that, by reason, to some extent, of its very excellence, in consequence of its rigid adherence to the bare duties of administration, it has failed to touch the life and thoughts of the people, to call out their interest or enthusiasm. The ryot has gone on quietly with the cultivation of his land, the different castes have pursued their ancestral callings, the Chiefs have maintained their traditional splendour; but they have all been like the limbs of a living creature destitute of a common animation and unconscious of a common purpose. The whole genius of the people is that of personal allegiance and loyal obedience to Chiefs. But the Chiefs have had nothing to do; and the people have had no leaders to follow and no public interests to call out their energies The Chiefs, wholly or partially mediatized, or practically under tutelage, have lived the lives of private individuals, exposed to the aggravated temptations of a great position unbalanced by wholesome occupation in public duties; and the people have had little to think of beyond the bare necessities of existence. Discontent is sure to ripen in such a soil and restlessness is the inevitable fate of men or of a nation who are not taken out themselves. The Prince seems to have set all this stagnant life stirring by moving it at its source The same instinct which invests an Indian Chief with such ample rank and dignity prompts a natural disposition to recognize and welcome some authority like his own, but superior to it. The instinct of personal loyalty is reciprocal and to be honoured by a superior is the natural complement of a position to which inferiors do homage. The position of the Indian Princes whom the downfall of the Moguls left without a visible Monarch was like that of a house without foundation. Their ideas of organization come from above, not from below; and until they had seen one who would be their future Sovereign they could hardly realize that they were the members of an organized Empire. The Prince has had the tact, or rather the generosity and the good feeling to bring this reality home to them. It was not enough merely to go and to be seen. The Prince has aroused the traditional sympathies and the slumbering enthusiasm of Chiefs and people, and for once, after long years of deadness, they have been animated through out India by one sentiment of natural and spontaneous enthusiasm.

But a question cannot but arise, which has often been started before, but which will now press with urgency for solution. When all this interest and enthusiasm has been aroused, what is to be done with it? We must not delude ourselves by supposing that the feelings which the Prince has awakened, real as they are, will permanently survive the disenchantment of a relapse into the old existance of indolence, of comparative solitude, and of separation from public life. The pomps and shows of a Royal progress, the grace of a Royal visit, have their permanent value in that which they imply. The Rajahs are delighted at the condescension shown them by the Prince and at the confidence with which he treats them. But what may they be expected to say and feel if the confidence goes no further than these outward and personal displays of good will, and has no practical results? In other words, the time is at hand now, if ever, for a real effort to make the classes who are the natural leaders of Indian life our partners in the practical work of administration. At first this was impossible. We were in India as mere conquerors, and it was common prudence to keep every department of the State in our own hands. But the visit of the Prince and his reception have not the meaning everywhere attributed to them unless they are evidence that this state of things has passed away. The Indian Chiefs have received him and welcomed him with a generosity and loyalty which declare as distinctly as possible that they accept and recognize the Sovereign of England as the natural and legitimate ruler of their country. This acclamation of Native feeling ought to be taken advantage of; and upon the question whether we know how to do it or not depends the future of our dominion. If we continue to regard the heirs of that vast civilization as conquered dependents, a feeling of alienation will slowly but surely deepen. But if we identify ourselves with them, and them with ourselves, if we trust them and seek for their co-operation in the development of their race and their country, we may bind them to ourselves by the closest and most permanent ties. We may be sure they will expect it, and the Prince's visit will only give rise in the future to a still more keen disappointment if its promise in this respect be not fulfilled.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—Abbotts Smith, Esq., M. D., M R C.P., late Physician to the North London Consumption Hospital and the Finsbury Dispensary, the Metropolitan Free Hospital, Senior Physician to the City Dispensary, and Senior Physician to the Ear and Throat Infirmary, &c., &c., writes on the 25th of October, 1875: "It not unfrequently happens that first impression lose, with their freshness some of their force, and that in course of time opinions become modified. I have, therefore, much pleasure in stating that the more extended experience of the use of Moller's Cod Liver Oil

ROYAL TITLES BILL.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MARCH 9.

On the Order of the Day for the second reading of this Bill,

Mr. Disraeli, who was received with cheers on rising, said,—In moving the second reading of this Bill I take the opportunity of noticing a question which was addressed to me a few days ago by the hon. member for Banbury. I thought at the time that the question was unfair and improper. The question was whether I was then prepared to inform the House of the title which Her Majesty would be advised to adopt with respect to the matter contained in the Bill before us, and my answer was that I was not then prepared to give the information to the House. It appeared to me that that appeal, as I ventured to remark, was unfair and improper, because, in the first place, on a controversial matter it required me to make a statement respecting which I could offer no argument, as the wise rules of this House, as regards questions and answers, are established. I should therefore have had to place before the House on a matter respecting which there is controversy the decision of the Government at the same time being incapacitated from offering any argument in favour of it. (Hear, hear.) I thought the question was improper, also, in the second place, because it was a dealing with the Royal Prerogative that, to say the least, was wanting, as I thought, in respect. (Hear, hear.) Both sides of the House agree that we are ruled by a strictly Constitutional Sovereign. (Hear, hear.) But the Constitution has invested Her Majesty with prerogatives of which she is wisely jeaous, which she exercises always with firmness, but ever, when the claims and feelings of Parliament are concerned, with the utmost consideration. (Hear, hear.) It is the more requisite, therefore, that we should treat those prerogatives with the greatest respect, not to say reverence. In the present case, if Her Majesty had desired to impart to the House of Commons information which the House required, the proper time would certainly be when the Bill in question was under the consideration of the House. (Hear, hear.) It would be more respectful to the House, as well as to the Queen, that such a communication should be made when the House was assembled to discuss the question before them; and such information ought not to be imparted, I think, in answer to the casual inquiry of an individual member. (Cheers.) From the beginning there has been no mystery at any time upon this matter. So far as the Government are concerned they have acted strictly according to precedent, and it has not been in my power until the present evening to impart any information to the House upon the subject on which they intimated a wish to be informed. But, upon the first night, when I introduced this Bill, I did say, alluding to the prerogative of the Queen and Her Majesty's manner of exercising that prerogative, that I did not anticipate difficulties upon the subject. To this point, in the course of the few observations I have to make, I shall recur; but before doing so, I will make some remarks upon the objections which have been made to a title which it has been gratuitously assumed that Her Majesty, with regard to her dominions in India, wishes to adopt. It is a remarkable circumstance that all those who have made objections upon this subject have raised their objections to one particular title alone. One alone has occurred to them—which *prima facie* is rather an argument in favour of its being an opposite title. (Laughter.) No doubt other objections have been urged in the debate, and I will refer to them before proceeding to the other part of my remarks. It has been objected that the title of Emperor and Empress denotes military dominion; that it has never or rarely been adopted but by those who have obtained dominion by the sword, retained it by the sword, and governed by the sword; and, to use the words of a right hon. gentleman who took part in the recent debate, "Sentiment clothes the title of Emperor with bad associations." Now, the House must at once feel what vague and shadowy arguments—if they can be called arguments—are these,—"Sentiment clothes the title of Emperor with bad associations." (Opposition cheers.) I very much doubt whether sentiment does clothe the title of Emperor with bad associations. I can remember, and many gentlemen can remember, the immortal passage of the greatest of modern historians where he gives his opinion that the happiness of mankind was never so completely assured or so long a time maintained as in the age of the Antonines, and the Antonines were Emperors. (A laugh.) The hon. gentleman may be of opinion that an Imperial title is a modern invention and its associations to him may be derived from a limited experience or which he may be proud. (Laughter.) But when so large a principle is laid down by one distinguished for his historical knowledge, that "sentiment clothes the title of Sovereign with bad associations," I may be allowed to vindicate what I believe to be the truth upon this matter. (Hear, hear.) Then a second objection was urged. It was said,—"This is a clumsy periphrasis in which you are involving the country if you have not only Royal but Imperial Majesties." Now the right hon. gentleman, who made the remark ought to have recollected that there would be no clumsy periphrasis of the kind. The Majesty of England requires for its support no epithet. The Queen is not her Royal Majesty. The Queen is described properly as Her Majesty. Therefore, the clumsy periphrasis of 'Royal and Imperial" Majesty could never occur. (Hear, hear.) There is, however, a stronger and more important objection which has been brought to this title of Empress. Put briefly and concisely it is this—that we diminish the supremacy of the Queenly title by investing Her Majesty, though only locally, with an Imperial dignity. Now, there appears to me to be a great fallacy in that position. I deny at once that you diminish the supremacy of the Queenly title by investing Her Majesty, though only locally, with an Imperial dignity. I deny that any Imperial dignity is superior to the Queenly title (cheers), and I defy any one to prove the reverse. (Hear.) I am happy to have that cheer; but I hear and read every day of an intention to invest Her Majesty with a title superior to that which she has inherited from an illustrious line of ancestors. It is necessary, therefore, to notice this statement. In times which will guide us in any way upon such a subject I doubt whether there is any precedent of an Emperor ranking superior to a crowned head, unless that crowned head was his avowed feudatory. (Hear, hear.) I will take the most remarkable instance of Imperial sway in modern history. When the Holy Roman Empire existed and the German Emperor was crowned at Rome and called Cæsar, no doubt the Princes of Germany, who were his feudatories, acknowledged his supremacy, whatever might be his title. But in those days there were great Kings; there were Kings of France, Kings of Spain, and Kings of England; they never acknowledged the supremacy of the head of the Holy Roman Empire; and the origin, I have no doubt, of the expression in the Act of Henry VIII., where the Crown of England is described as an Imperial Crown, was the determination of that eminent Monarch (a laugh) that at least there should be no mistake upon the subject between himself and the Emperor Charles V. (Hear, hear.) These may be considered antiquarian illustrations and I will not dwell upon them, but will take more recent cases at a time when the intercourse of nations and of Courts was regulated by the same system of diplomacy which now prevails. Upon this question, then, I say there can be no mistake, for it has been settled by the assent, and the solemn assent, of Europe. In the middle of the last century a remarkable instance occurred which brought to a crisis this controversy, if it were a point of controversy. When Peter the Great emerged from his anomalous condition as a powerful Sovereign hardly recognized by his brother Sovereigns, he changed the style and title of his office from that of Czar to Emperor. That addition was acknowledged by England, and by England alone. The rulers of Russia remained unrecognized by the greater comity of nations; and after Peter the Great they still continued to bear the titles of Czar and Czarina, for several female Sovereigns flourished in Russia about the middle of the century. In 1745, Elizabeth, Czarina of Russia, having by her armies and her counsels interfered considerably in the affairs of Europe—probably (though I am not sure of this) influenced by the circumstance that the first Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle was about to meet—announced to her allies and to her brother Sovereigns that she intended in future to take the title of Empress instead of Czarina. Considerable excitement and commotion were caused at all the Courts of Europe in consequence of this announcement, but the new title was recognized on condition that her Majesty should at the same time write a letter—called in diplomatic language a Reversal—acknowledging that she thereby made no difference in the etiquette and precedence of the European Cour would only rank upon terms of equality wi other crowned heads of Europe. Upon these France, Spain, Austria, and Hungary admitted th press of Russia into their equal society. For th 20 years, under Peter III., there were discussi the subject, but he also gave a Reversal disc superiority to other crowned heads in taking th of Emperor. When the Empress Catherine ca the Throne, she objected to write this Reve being inconsistent with the dignity of a cr Sovereign, and issued an Edict announcing her sion, rank, and title, and informing her subje she only wished to rank with the other soverei Europe. After these acts, recognized as they are diplomacy of the world, there can be no questio the subject. There was an attempt at the C of Vienna to introduce the subject of the cla tion of Sovereigns, but the difficulties of the were acknowledged by Prince Metternich, b Castlereagh, and by all the eminent states the time; the subject was dropped; the prece the diplomatic representatives at the various cou settled by the date of their arrival or letters o and the question of the equality of Sovereig settled for once and for ever without reference style of King or Emperor, to population, or extent of territory. (Hear.) Now, Si hon. gentleman the member for Glasgo the other day, "If Empress means nothin than Queen, why should you have Empress? hear.) If it means something else, then I am adopting it." Well, I have proved to you does not mean anything else. Then, why sh adopt it? (Hear, hear.) Well, that is one questions which if pursued in the same spirit plied to all the elements of society must resolv the best established and firmest social o The amplification of titles is no new system it has marked all ages, and has been in ac with the manners and customs of all countr amplification of titles is founded upon a gre for local influences, for the memory of disti deeds and passages of great interest in the h countries. It is only by the amplification that you can often touch and satisfy the ima of nations; and that is an element which Gov must not despise. Well, then, it is said th title of Empress is adopted, it would be un (Hear, hear.) But why? I have sometim the Ballot called un-English (a laugh), and I orators on the other side have protested the use of an epithet of that character whic could define and which nobody ought to e should like to know why the title is un-En gentleman the other day, referring to this now exciting Parliament and the country, to the recollection of the public the dedicat of the most beautiful productions of the E

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an act which proved that the word and the feeling were not un-English? (Hear, hear.) Then, of course, it was immediately answered by those who criticised the illustration that this was merely the fancy of a poet. (Hear.) But I do not think it was the fancy of a poet. The fancy of the most sensitive of poets was exhausted in the exuberant imagination which idealized his Sovereign as "The Faery Queen." He did not call her Empress then—he called her "The Faery Queen." (A laugh.) But when his theme excited the admiration of Royalty, when he had the privilege of reciting some of his cantos to Queen Elizabeth, and she expressed a wish that the work should be dedicated to her, then Spenser had no doubt, to consult the friends in whom he could confide as to the style in which he should approach so solemn an occasion and win to himself still more the interests of his illustrious Sovereign. He was a man who lived among courtiers and statesmen, and he had as friends Sidney and Raleigh, and I can have no doubt that it was by the advice of Sidney and Raleigh that he addressed his Sovereign as Empress, "the Queen of England, of Ireland, and of Virginia"—the hand of Sir Walter Raleigh being probably shown in the title of Queen of Virginia. And it is not at all improbable that Elizabeth herself, who possessed such literary taste and who prided herself on improving the phrases of the greatest poets, revised the dedication. That example clearly shows that the objection to this assumed adoption by Her Majesty of the title of Empress as un-English could hardly exist in an age when the word was used with so much honour—in an age when words "were by wise Bacon and brave Raleigh spoke." (Hear, hear.) I think it obvious from these remarks, made upon the assumption that the title which Her Majesty would be pleased to adopt by her Proclamation would be "Empress," that that title would be one to which there could be no objection. I am employed therefore to say that the title would be "Empress," and that Her Majesty would be "Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, and Empress of India." (Cheers.) Now, I know it may be said—it was said at a recent debate and urged strongly by the right hon. gentleman the member for Bradford—that this addition to Her Majesty's style, and in this addition alone, we are treating without consideration the Colonies. I cannot in any way concur in that opinion. (Hear, hear.) No one honours more than myself the Colonial Empire of England; no one is more anxious to maintain it. (Cheers.) No one regrets more than I do that favourable opportunities have been lost of identifying the Colonies with the Royal race of England. (Cheers.) But we have to deal now with another subject, and one essentially different. The condition of India and the condition of the Colonies have no similarity. (Hear, hear.) In the Colonies you have, first of all, a fluctuating population—a man is member of Parliament, it may be, for Melbourne this year, and next year he is member of Parliament for Westminster. A colonist finds a nugget, or he fleeces a thousand flocks. (Much laughter.) He makes a fortune, he returns to England, he buys an estate, he becomes a magistrate, he represents Majesty, he becomes High Sheriff, he has a magnificent house near Hyde-park, he goes to Court, to Levees, to Drawing Rooms, he has an opportunity of plighting his troth personally to his Sovereign, he is in frequent and direct communication with her. But that is not the case with the inhabitant of India. The condition of colonial society is also very fluctuating; its political and social elements change. I remember 20 years ago a very distinguished statesman who willingly would have received a dukedom of Canada. But Canada now does not exist; it is called "the Dominion." Our Colonists are English; they come, they go, they are careful to make fortunes, to invest their money in England; their interests in this country are immense, ramified, complicated, and they have constant opportunities of improving and enjoying the relations which exist between themselves and their countrymen in the Metropolis. Their relations to the Sovereign are ample; they satisfy them, the Colonists are proud of those relations, they are interested in the titles of the Queen, they look forward to return when they leave England, they do return—in short, they are Englishmen. (Hear, hear.) Now let me say one word before I move the second reading of this Bill upon the effect which it may have on India. It is not without consideration, it is not without the utmost care, it is not until after the deepest thought that we have felt it our duty to introduce this Bill into Parliament. It is desired in India. (Cheers.) It is anxiously expected. (Renewed cheers.) The Princes and nations of India, unless we are deceived—and we have omitted no means by which we could obtain information and form opinions—look to it with the utmost interest. They know exactly what it means, though there may be some in this House who do not. (Cheers.) They know what it means, and they know that what it means is what they wish. (Cheers.) I do myself most earnestly impress upon the House to remove prejudice from their minds and to pass the second reading of this Bill without a division. (Cheers.) Let not our divisions be misconstrued. Let the people of India feel that there is a sympathetic chord between us and them; and do not let Europe suppose for a moment that there are any in this House who are not deeply conscious of the importance of our Indian Empire. (Cheers.) Unfortunate words have been heard in the debate upon this subject. But I will not believe that any member of this House seriously contemplates the loss of our Indian Empire. (Cheers.) I trust, therefore, that the House will give to this Bill a second reading without a division. (Hear, hear.) By the permission of the Queen I have communicated, on the part of my colleagues, the intention which Her Majesty will express in her Proclamation if you sanction the passing of this Bill. It will be an Act, to my mind, that will add splendour even to her Throne, and security even to her Empire. (Cheers.) I now beg to move the second reading of the Bill. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Samuelson objected that no evidence had been produced of the desire of the people of India that Her Majesty should take the title of Empress. The title of Emperor was not consonant with the feelings of this country, and in order that there might be further time for duration he moved the adjournment of the Debate.

Sir George Campbell had on a former evening ventured to express his humble concurrence in the policy of this measure. In every way it was desirable and would be acceptable to the people of India that some step should be taken distinctly to mark the imperial character of our reign in that country. As to what the new title should be he had expressed no opinion, and he did not desire to express any decided opinion now; but he would state some facts which might, perhaps, lead to the formation of an opinion on the subject. Looking at the question from an Indian point of view, whether the title was that of Empress or that of Queen, the end to which he looked, and to which he believed the Government also looked, would equally be attained, and the one title would afford as much gratification in India as the other. The question as between Empress or Queen was therefore, one that might be determined with reference to English considerations. He had created a good deal of hilarity on a former evening when he gave it as his opinion that in taking the step she was now advised to take, it would be well that Her Majesty should mark that she succeeded of right as well as in fact to the position of the Great Mogul (laughter), and the hon. member for Hackney, instead of being amused by that suggestion then lectured him very severely for making it, describing the Great Moguls as fierce and barbarous conquerors and oppressors. Now, he said that the memory of the Great Mogul was not one that excited either laughter or hatred in India. The Mogul Empire, judged by any fair standard, was a great and in many respects a glorious Empire. It was remarkable for religious toleration to a degree which certainly could not be matched in Europe at the same period; while under it the poor were protected from the rich and the grasping in a way that was not surpassed under our rule. There were, therefore, many reminiscences of that Empire which made its memory great in India. Whether Her Majesty took the title of Empress or of Queen, it must be translated in India by the same Oriental word, Badishah or Padishah. The Prime Minister had shown with great force that the title of Empress was not greater than that of Queen, and therefore he was at some loss to understand why the right hon. gentleman thought it necessary for Her Majesty to assume the former rather than the latter in order to appeal to the imagination of the people of India. The modern Europe—as in the case of the German Emperor—Emperor was the title of a Sovereign who reigned over Kings; and in that respect it might be thought that Emperor was superior to King. Well, if there were Kings now ruling in India, it might be desirable to have a title superior to them, and to adopt the style of Empress instead of Queen. But in reality in India
[illegible] no Princes who assumed or claimed the
[illegible] Kings, and therefore there was no
[illegible]hat the title of Empress should be taken
[illegible]nce to that of Queen. The titles of
[illegible] Princes were all taken from and borne
[illegible]ation to the former Sovereign of India, the
[illegible]ul. The title of Nizam of the Deccan,
[illegible]f Hyderabad, corresponded with that of
[illegible]General. Scindia, Holkar, and the Prince of
[illegible] not assume Royal titles, but titles which
[illegible]ir subordination to the Mahratta confede-
[illegible]believed the visit of the Prince of Wales was
[illegible] on which the Native Princes had shown
[illegible]ition to accept their position as feudatories
[illegible]n and the people of India their loyalty to
[illegible] But the title of Empress was not accept-
[illegible]e English people, and he would advise the
[illegible]t to consult the feelings of this country
[illegible]y deciding this question.
[illegible]stone.—There is one settlement expressed
[illegible]t hon. gentleman towards the conclusion of
[illegible]with which I can certainly concur, and that
[illegible] that there should be no division. I go so
[illegible] with him, that I am deeply convinced that
[illegible]tter which cannot be settled in a manner
[illegible] to the feelings of those concerned by any
[illegible]ity. (Cheers.) The acceptance of the Bill
[illegible]e vote of a majority, and possibly, a party
[illegible] in my opinion, be very far from attaining
[illegible] which the right hon. gentleman has
[illegible] and the loss of the Bill through
[illegible]vote would likewise, in my opinion be
[illegible]th serious evil. On this account I, for one,
[illegible]irous to avoid all hasty and precipitate de-
[illegible] opinion on the question; and, although the
[illegible] the sentiments I entertain will be obvious
[illegible] what I have to say, yet I do not desire to
[illegible]pinion at this moment on the question
[illegible]ould or would not be right—for I have no
[illegible] the vote of any gentleman, and to allow
[illegible]ading of the Bill to pass without a divi-
[illegible] I shall do is to attempt to point out cer-
[illegible]ations which undoubtedly appear to me
[illegible]mmend—not with any hostile view, but in
[illegible] to obtain full deliberation—the motion
[illegible] hon. friend, for which, I may say, I have
[illegible] responsibility; and I may likewise add a
[illegible] the question of the title of Queen as com-
[illegible] the title which it is proposed to give.
[illegible]d point out what appears to be an incorrect
[illegible]portant phrase that has more than once
[illegible]ble in the speech of the Prime Minister.
[illegible] for a declaration on the subject of the
[illegible] his intention to tender, he spoke of the
[illegible]sed upon him as an attempt to interfere
[illegible]tive, and he has told us, in words that are
[illegible] and undeniable, of the manner in which
[illegible]as been exercised by the Sovereign during
[illegible] if he considered that in this matter we
[illegible]te, some concern with the prerogative of
[illegible] I wish to get rid of this [illegible]

The prerogative of the Crown does not require and does not depend on statute; the statutory power conferred upon the Crown has no relation and no concern with prerogative; and the question now before us is as to the policy of conferring statutory power on the Crown with respect to its style and title, and what that power should be. Now, if I understand the speech of the right hon. gentleman, he alleges two grounds for his proceedings—one is precedent, and the other is the desire of India; but as to positive argument in support of his proposal, I do not find a trace. Now, as regards precedent it appears to me that the right hon. gentleman has been wholly misled in his reading of what he terms the precedent of the Act of Union, otherwise what is it that has created a difference of opinion in this House and given rise to uneasiness out-of-doors? In the first place, that precedent is wholly detached from the matter which is now, if I may so say, in dispute, because it has exclusive reference to the enumeration of territories and powers which were granted, whereas the matter about which differences of opinion now exist is not the enumeration of territories at all, but the designation of the Sovereign herself. (Cheers.) The right hon. gentleman appears to me not to have perceived the very peculiar circumstances out of which the adoption of the empowering method, instead of the enacting method, arose in the year 1801. If I read the circumstances of the time aright, it would hardly be too much to say that Parliament had no power but to proceed by empowering enactment; and why? Because there was the question of a treaty between two perfectly independent Legislatures, and if Parliament had done what was done in the reign of Henry VIII., when the title of Supreme Head was conferred on the Crown by statute, it would undoubtedly, as it appears to me, have invaded the province of the Legislature of Ireland. By the expedient adopted, the Crown was placed in a position to exercise the power that Parliament had conferred, according to the known intention of the Parliament of England and likewise the known intentions of the Parliament of Ireland. But, as I said just now, this precedent quoted by the right hon. gentleman has no concern whatever with the designation of the Sovereign, and my authority for saying so is a speech by Mr. Pitt himself. In moving the resolution he used these words:—"It will be seen that the article merely relates to the name of the United Kingdom, upon which I apprehend, no difference of opinion can subsist." The name of the United Kingdom, is not now in question at all, and in 1801 the designation of the Sovereign was equally out of the case. (Cheers.) The right hon. gentleman next alleges the desire of India as a reason for the course he has adopted, and he does so in very strong and remarkable terms. Now, upon this part of the right hon. gentleman's speech I would observe that the Princes and the people of India appear to have been much more in the confidence of the right hon. gentleman than the British Parliament has. (Laughter and cheers.) We have not known what advice was likely to be tendered to the Sovereign, whereas, according to the right hon. gentleman, the Princes and the people of India have been aware of it all along (renewed laughter and cheers), and have conclusively made known the feelings they entertain on the subject. But if that is so—if the right hon. gentleman is in possession of this evidence of the feelings of the Princes and people of India—why has he not laid it before us? (Hear, hear.) I say we have every moral title, every Parliamentary title, to be put in possession of that evidence (cheers), and that my hon. friend behind me is within his right when he asks that before he is called upon to decide upon the very delicate question contained in the right hon. gentleman's speech to-night, time may be given him for the purpose of receiving such evidence. I urge this matter most seriously upon Her Majesty's Government. I beg we may have in an official shape this evidence which the right hon. gentleman possesses of the manifest desire of the Princes and people of India with respect to the title which it is proposed Her Majesty should assume. (Cheers.) In my opinion this is a matter of the greatest importance. An hon. gentleman opposite the member for West Cumberland, has declared that the Imperial title would be the one most suitable to assume, because it signified that Her Majesty governed India without the restraints of law and Constitution.

Mr. Percy Wyndham.—I said the Government of India was in its essence despotic, although administered by more than one individual, whereas the Government of this country is Constitutional, being in the hands of the Queen, Lords, and Commons. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Gladstone.—Well, if it is true that we govern India without the restraint of any law except such as we make ourselves—if it is true that we have not been able to give India the benefit of free institutions—leave it to the right hon. gentleman, if he thinks fit, to boast of the fact and to place it solemnly on record by the adoption of the title of Empress. (Cheers.) I, for my part, will not attempt to turn into our glory that which, so far as it is true, I feel to be our weakness. (Loud cheers.)

What do we know of the juridical effect of the measure which the right hon. gentleman has proposed? Of that subject he has not said one word. I am not competent to enter into it, but the learned gentleman behind me, who is accomplished in his knowledge of the law, is able to do so. (Laughter.) There are many hon. members in the House who can supply the defect, but I wish to bring to the attention of the Government that which appears to me to be a very serious point in this question, of which the right hon. gentleman has not taken the slightest notice. He has introduced to us a Bill which states that an Act of Her Majesty enacted, "that the government of India, hitherto vested in the East India Company in trust for Her Majesty, should become vested in Her Majesty, and that India should thenceforward be governed by and in the name of Her Majesty." I am not now speaking of the word "Empress," but of India, and I wish to bring into view a serious question, and a question wholly unexplained to this moment, which may be involved in any statutory establishment of the name of India in the title of the Sovereign. If I read the Act for the Government of India correctly, the recital in the preamble of this Bill is inaccurate. (Hear, hear.) As I read it, it is not true that the government of India has been vested in Her Majesty, and it is not true that it has been enacted that "India thenceforward shall be governed by and in the name of Her Majesty." Now, this is a matter of very considerable delicacy and importance. The Act for the Government of India provides, in the first clause, that "the government of the territories now in the possession or under the government of the East India Company, and all powers in relation to the government, vested in or exercised by the said Government in trust for Her Majesty, shall cease to be vested in or exercised by the said Company, and all territories in the possession or under the government of the said company, and all rights vested in or which may have been exercised by the said Company in relation to any territories, shall become vested in Her Majesty, and exercised in her name." That is the great operative part of the clause. It is clear that the operative part of it does not embrace the entire country of India. (Oh, oh!) Let the hon. gentleman who disposes so easily of this question point out to me a legislative or a judicial decision, and I shall then pay the greatest respect to what he says, but for the present I must be content to proceed on my way without the advantage of his approval or support. (Laughter.) The operative part of the clause is carefully limited to the countries which had been held in trust for Her Majesty by the East India Company. The clause ends by saying " and for the purpose of this Act India shall mean the territories vested in Her Majesty aforesaid, and all territories which may become vested in Her Majesty by the aforesaid." I may be wrong, but it clear that this was the draughtsman's expedient, as it was impossible to go on reciting the long and cumbrous description which I have read—namely, the description of these territories. It is plain, therefore, that the government of India—that is, the entire India—never has yet, by statute, been vested in Her Majesty; but that which has been vested is the government of the countries which were held in trust for Her Majesty by the East India Company. (Cheers.) It is as far as possible from being a question merely verbal; the speech of my hon. friend who has just sat down indicates that it is no verbal quibble. His desire is that Her Majesty shall assume some title in respect of India which shall show that she has assumed in full the position and powers hitherto held by her.

Sir G. Campbell.—As the representative of the nation.

Mr. Gladstone.—No doubt my hon. friend is too much of a Constitutional member to leave out that qualification. If I understand him aright, he distinctly assures us that the supremacy of the Great Mogul extended over all the Native Princes in India within the limit of the dominion which we call India. (Hear, hear.) What I want to know is, has that supremacy, that dominion, ever been, legislatively or even judicially up to the present moment, assumed either by the East India Company or by the Queen? I admit we have very great varieties of relations with the Native States, that in some cases any independence they possess is nothing more than a nominal independence, that in some cases our power has been obtained by treaty; but I may point out to the House that in the exercise of our power in India—that vast and curiously constructed fabric of which we are stewards, and it is our duty to maintain so long as any obligation connected with that power remains yet to be fulfilled—we are under the most solemn obligation to proceed with caution, circumspection, a strict regard to principles of law, and to the lessons of history. Whether my principle be right or not in the allegation made respecting a former sovereign of India, I am under the belief that to this moment there are important Princes and States in India over which we have never assumed dominion, whatever may have been our superiority of strength. We are now going by Act of Parliament to assume that dominion, the possible consequences of which no men can foresee; and when the right hon. gentleman says that the Princes of India desire this change to be made, does he mean to assure us—and if he does, I shall require distinct evidence in support of it—that the Princes of India who hitherto have enjoyed political supremacy desire to surrender it through the medium of this Bill. The burden of proof lies with Her Majesty's Government on this subject. The right hon. gentleman is going to advise the Queen to become Empress of India. I raise the question, what is India? I have said that the dominion now vested in Her Majesty is limited to the territories vested in the East India Company. I ask whether the supremacy of certain important Native States in India ever was vested in the Company or whether it was not. We are bound to ask the right hon. gentleman, and I think he is bound to answer the question through the medium of the best legal authorities, whether this supremacy is so vested or not, and whether he can assure us upon his responsibility that no political change in the condition of the Native Princes of India will be effected by this Bill. If there is a political change effected, I do not hesitate to say I don't think it would be possible to offer too determined an opposition to the proposal of the Government. I should say that it would be an act of temerity almost approaching insanity, for any purpose such as has been described, were we the British Parliament, to consent to effect, off hand, a change in the political *status* of the Sovereign of India, with respect to whose wishes we are, at least, in a state of ignorance. (Hear, hear.) I cannot help saying that I feel with the right hon. gentleman the greatness, and the unsullied greatness, of the title borne by the Queen of England. I use the language of moderation when I say that it is a title unequalled for its [illegible]

matter. (Hear, hear.) There is nothing small in a matter, in my judgment, which touches the honour and dignity of the Crown of England. They are far-reaching; they extend not only over the life of that Sovereign who we hope will be long preserved to the nation; they reach far beyond that. (Hear, hear.) You should not take a step in advance now which hereafter you may possibly have to regret or retract. You should consider the whole of these questions which touch the Sovereign—such are the lessons I have learnt from my political instructors, and such are the lessons I try to hand down—you should consider all that touches the Crown as matters of the highest delicacy, of the highest importance, and part, the most sacred portion, of the same power which we are called upon to administer on behalf of the Empire. I own I think there ought to be strong reasons—reasons of much more strength than I have gathered from the statement of the right hon. gentleman to induce us to run the smallest risk. This magnificent and noble title of the Queen of England—am I wrong in saying that it is unequalled as to every substantial attribute? The title of King of France might have placed itself in competition with it. That title of King of France has been entirely swept away. When Royalty was again set up in France an article of modern manufacture was substituted for it, for it has been the misfortune of that great country to encounter the heaviest of all calamities, that of breaking with its own past and severing itself from the traditions which it accumulated in other days—a calamity which this country never has had to encounter and which I trust she never will. (Hear, hear.) What I feel about this Imperial title is that with the greatest possible respect for Emperors now subsisting, and not at all questioning that the perfect legitimacy of the titles which they bear, as justified by the circumstances in which they stand, I am not very willing to have the title of Queen of England, without very strong reasons, brought into any sort of competition with theirs. (Cheers.) The right hon. gentleman has indeed, manfully contended that there is no inferiority in the title of King as compared with that of Emperor, and I believe the state of the matter diplomatically is this—that the question of precedence has never absolutely been ruled upon as between one King or Emperor and another in the Courts of Europe. But this, I think, has been the case—that practically, whenever the title of King has come into competition with that of Emperor, up to this moment either the former title has been completely absorbed or has assumed the second place. (Hear, hear.) If I take the Kingship of the Emperor of Austria when he was King of the Romans and also King of Hungary I find that he was never heard of as King of Hungary or King of the Romans except in the days when he was crowned with the iron crown in the Cathedral of Milan. He was called Emperor of Austria, and in that title his Kingship was swallowed up. Then the King of Prussia, when he became German Emperor, ceased, I believe, to be King of Prussia—whether he is so technically or not I cannot say—and his Kingship also became entirely absorbed. Now, I want to know why I am to be dragged into a novelty in a matter of this kind? (Hear, hear.) If it be that Queen of the United Kingdom is still to remain the superior title, what do we then do? We introduce a completely new anomaly into the nomenclature of titles, because undoubtedly the title of Emperor has certain pretensions, and why I should like to know?—to invent another innovation and to say that from the principal and central, and I do not hesitate to say the superior, dominion Her Majesty shall derive the title of Queen, and from the second dominion the higher title of Empress. (Hear, hear.) Is there a difference between the two titles and, if so, is it a difference of which we ought to take note? History, in my opinion, goes far to determine that question. There is on the title of Emperor a historic stamp. The right hon. gentleman cannot escape from the whole of the records of history by quoting Gibbon and the peculiarly exceptional period of the Antonines. We have not always got Antonines to govern us. If we had, even some of the machinery and labour of this House might be dispensed with. The title of Emperor is distinguished, it seems to me, in history from the title of King by two great characteristics. The title of King is commonly and by usage hereditary. If we except Poland, there is no other very strong case we can quote historically of the elective character in conjunction with the title of King. The title of King is, as I have said, hereditary; the title of Emperor is not so. I do not, of course, mean to deny that you have now certain hereditary Empires—Empires, in comparison, of yesterday, because the German Emperor has been an Emperor only a few years, the Emperor of Austria only from the commencement of this century, and the Czar only from a period in the last. But the ancient Empire which gave its historic character to the title was elective from the first. I do not mean regularly elective, because force often stepped in; but originally the title of Emperor was a military title voluntarily conferred, and it was historically derived from that military title when it was borne by the Roman Emperors. Those Emperors, I may add, did not exercise the prerogatives of government in virtue of their being Emperors. They had quite enough of Kingcraft or Emperor-craft to know on what they ought to base their authority, and consequently they availed themselves of the ancient titles of the Republic; and while assuming in the face of the world the title of Emperor, they also took the old constitutional title of Consul or other officer, in order that they might be legally entitled to exercise the functions of government. As Emperors, they had no powers conferred by law, and the House is well aware of the manner in which the predominating faction, in the Prætorian Guard made choice of the Executive. In Germany the justice of the view which I have endeavoured to lay before the House was still more strongly illustrated. The Emperor of Germany is a gigantic figure in the retrospect of history. The right hon. gentleman says that he had no precedence over kings with whom he was contemporary. I do not know whether he retained any such precedence down to the last period of the existence of the title, but until Germany became weak in consequence of the religious wars which followed the Reformation the precedence of the Emperor of Germany over the other Sovereigns of Europe was, I think, undoubted, and the imperial dignity was essentially an elective institution. Moreover, and this is the second point of distinction between the two great titles of which I am speaking, it was an institution altogether exempt from the control of law. There are questions with regard to the rights of the Emperor and the Pope which are outside of the subject, but after the Emperor of Germany was elected he exercised the power which be possessed by the law of the strong hand. I am not going to say that he was not, on the whole, probably a very beneficial person for the Europe of that day, but for this I contend, that the title of Emperor, in the course of history, has been almost uniformly disassociated from hereditary and associated with elective succession, as well as dissociated from the regular control of law and associated with the undefined exercise of the will, and very often the simple sway of force. (Hear, hear.) This I look upon as a very serious consideration, and if the right hon gentleman desires to have anything like an unanimous or a general assent to the proposal of the Government, he must give us fuller information and other reasons than he has yet laid before us. (Cheers.) He will therefore I hope, be disposed to accede to the wish of my hon. friend, who, if he does not press his demand, will probably be induced to refrain from doing so only because he is unwilling to join issue with the right hon. gentleman in the form of a division until, at any rate, to do so becomes absolutely necessary. There is one other point on which I am anxious to make a few comments. I was, I own, struck by what fell from my right hon. friend the member for the University of London the other evening in reference to the Colonies. Whether it be desirable to make any recital with regard to the Colonies or not it is a subject which requires much consideration whether we can wisely introduce reference to India in the title of the Sovereign, while we at the same time take no notice of the Colonies. (Hear, hear.) The right hon. gentleman assured us on the first evening of the discussion that such a proceeding would be wholly superfluous, inasmuch as the Colonies were included in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. I should gladly accede to his proposition if I were aware of any sufficient grounds that can be alleged for a statement which is so novel and so paradoxical. The legal inclusion for certain purposes, not in the title of the Sovereign, but in the scope of Acts of Parliament, and up to certain limits, is a thing perfectly well known, but as to the inclusion of the Colonies in the title of the Sovereign and in the name of the United Kingdom, as far as the title or the Sovereign is concerned, I have yet to learn what authority can be quoted in support of such a proposition. I think it is a very serious matter indeed if, when we have had no opportunity of consulting the Colonies or of ascertaining their feelings on such a subject, we were to become parties to an Act which, by its very framework, excludes the Colonies. (Hear, hear.) If the right hon. gentleman had appealed to me individually as a member of Parliament along with others, requesting to give the Government a discretion to advise the Crown as to the enumeration of the countries in the title of the Sovereign I should have been disposed to acquiesce in the request. The right hon. gentleman requires us to give him a discretion to make an addition in respect to India, but he excludes from the power which he asks of us any means of making an addition in respect to the Colonies, and I for one am not prepared to be a party to the exclusion of the Colonies from the scope of this Bill. (Hear, hear.) My impression is that if anything is to be done the Colonies ought to be noticed. I conclude by expressing a hope that the right hon. gentleman will give some further consideration to this subject. I think that when his opening speech on a former night was heard by the House, it was felt that the examination and scrutiny of the matter had hardly been carried up to the point which its gravity and its delicacy required. My disposition is, if it were possible, not to go to an issue with the Government on a measure of this kind, but I own that I must hear from the Government or from those who may support this measure arguments of a different character and of a different gravity from those which have hitherto been adduced, or at some stage or other I shall feel it my duty—though I shall be very reluctant to enter on its performance—in some manner to mark no inconsiderable degree of dissent from the framework of the measure as it stands. (Cheers.)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer urged that this was a matter to be viewed from an Indian, and not an English point of view, and, in reply to Mr. Gladstone, he expressed a doubt whether he could have been serious in supposing that the Bill would have any effect on the position of the independent Princes. As to the evidence of the wishes of the Indian people Sir Stafford Northcote mentioned that the Viceroy, in a formal letter to the Sovereign of Yarkund, had spoken of Her Majesty as Empress of Hindustan, and read a petition from the Talookdars of Oudh praying the Queen to assume this title. If the Queen were to take a title associating her with India it was of paramount importance that she should not [illegible] the opinion of the natives of India [illegible] inferior to other Sovereigns mo[illegible] Emperor of Russia had assumed a[illegible] of the highest rank, and on this point [illegible]tioned that Lord Palmerston, who [illegible] on such matters, had a long di[illegible]an Ambassador, who had addre[illegible] title lower than the was entitle[illegible]

Hartington, observing that there would be ample opportunity hereafter of taking the opinion of the House, should it be unfortunately necessary, advised Mr. Samuelson to withdraw his motion for adjournment. Mr. Samuelson signified his willingness to take this course, but it was objected to by the gentlemen on his own side, who insisted on a division. This showed a majority of 253 against the adjournment—284 to 31. On the main question being put, the House was cleared again, but ultimately the Bill was read a second time without division. The Committee was fixed for next Thursday.

On going into Committee of Supply, the rebuilding of Knightsbridge Barracks was again brought before the House by Mr. Yorke, who moved that the House ought not to be called on to vote the first instalment of £100,000 for their proposed reconstruction until sufficient time has been allowed for the consideration of the plans. After some conversation on the subject, the motion was negatived by 195 to 46.

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90	Ditto	The Home of the Fakir	1 0 each.
91	Ditto	His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and Elephant	
92	Ditto		
93	Ditto		
94	Ditto		
95	Ditto	Lord Alfred Paget and Elephant	
96	Ditto	Lord Carrington ditto	
97	Ditto	Dr Russell ditto	
98	Ditto	Captain FitzGeorge ditto	
99	Ditto	Lord Suffield ditto	
100	Ditto	Lord Charles Beresford ditto	
101	Ditto	General Sir D. Probyn, K. C. S. I. and Elephant	
102	Ditto	Mr Sidney Hall and Artists and Elephant	
103	10 by 12	Group of His Royal Highness and Suite, Parell, with Helmets	3 0
104	Ditto	Ditto ditto without Helmets	3 0
105	Ditto	Group. His Royal Highness, Viceroy and Party, Calcutta	3 0
106	Ditto	H. M. S. "Serapis"	2 8 each.
107	Ditto	Smoking Saloon	
108	Ditto	Saloon	
109	Ditto	Ditto	
110	Ditto	Dining Saloon	
111	Cabinet	Private Apartment of His Royal Highness on the "Serapis"	1 0
112	Ditto	Bedroom of His Royal Highness on the "Serapis"	1 0
113	10 by 12	State Barge of His Royal Highness	2 8
114	10 by 12	H. M. Yacht "Osborne"	
115	10 by 12	Group of two little Elephants	

THE ENTIRE SET FOR Rs. 120.

NO. 8, CHOWRINGHEE, CALCUTTA, 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY;
OR TALBOT HOUSE, SIMLA.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT,
10, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

S. *ROSE & Co. beg to inform their numerous Constituents that they are in receipt of further supplies of*

The Genuine Grand Square "Sympathetic" Pianoforte.

These Noted Pianos are guaranteed to stand the climate in any part of India. They are unrivalled for Tone, Touch, Finish, and Durability.

New and Second-hand Pianofortes.

Grand Square Pianofortes by Broadwood and Sons, or by Collard and Collard ...... from Rs. 250 to Rs. 550
Semi-Grand Pianofortes by Broadwood and Sons, Collard and Collard, or by Stodart ... from Rs. 300 to Rs. 450
Full Grand Pianofortes, by Collard and Collard, Broadwood and Sons, or by Stodart ...... Rs. 450 to Rs. 1,200

Pianofortes sold on the New System of Hire. Terms on application.
Repairs of every description of Musical Instruments by experienced European Assistants.

The New Alexandre Organ.

Solid Walnut Resonant Case, Type C, Compass 5 Octaves, F to F, size 3 feet 6 inch wide; 1 foot 5 inch deep; 3 feet 2 inch high, 3 stops ...... Net Cash ... Rs. 400
Solid Walnut wood Resonant Case. Compass 5 Octaves, F to F; 9 Stops—Flute; Lieblich Gedact; Dulciana; Vox Humana; Gamba; Diapason; Principal; Sub Bass; Automatic Swell; Knee Swell. The tone is soft and full. The wind easily sustained ...... Net Cash... Rs. 800

Alexandre's Harmoniums.

Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, compass C to C and 2 blowers ...... Rs. 100
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves Compass C to C and 2 blowers, Broad Reed, Superior finish 120
Solid Mahogany Cases 5 Octaves, Compass F to F. 2 blowers, Broad Reed superior finish 140
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass F to F, 2 blowers. 3 Stops, Organ toned 200
HARMONIUM "EXPRESSIF"
In handsome Rosewood Case. 5 Octaves Compass C to C with 6 Stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector 300
Church Harmonium, Massive Oak Case, Handsomely carved consoles. Size 4 feet 6 in. by 2 feet 5 in.; height 3 feet 3 in. Five rows of Vibrators with Eighteen Stops, Expression and Grand Jeu. BASS.—Cor Anglais, Bourdon, Clarion, Bassoon, Violoncello, Saxophone, Sourdine, Forte. TREBLE.—Flute Clarinette, Fifre Hautbois Musette Celeste, Tremolo, Forte. The whole of the mechanism is made on an improved system, which adds greatly to the solidity and roundness of tone, and diminishes the chances of derangement when exposed to damp and to varying temperatures ...... Nett Cash...Rs. 800

Pianofortes, Harmoniums and Organs tuned by contract.

English Concertinas.

S. ROSE & Co.'s ENGLISH TREBLE SOLO CONCERTINA, DOUBLE ACTION.
With 48 Keys, full compass G to C, 3 Octaves and 3 Notes.

No. 1.—Rosewood Instrument in Mahogany box. Rs. 65
No. 2.—Best finished Rosewood Instrument, the keys bushed (*i.e.* surrounded with cloth to prevent rattling), in Rosewood box, an excellent Instrument. Rs 95.

"THE CHRISTY MINSTREL,"
TREBLE ENGLISH CONCERTINA.
In Mahogany with full compass of 48 notes, of excellent tone and finish, *specially made for* S. Rose & Co. Each Rs. 55.

Anglo-German Concertinas.

Rosewood Instrument, 20 keys, in Plainwood Box ...... Rs. 25
Rosewood Instrument, 20 keys, in velvet line Mahogany lock box 30
Mahogany Instrument, 28 keys (keys bushed) in Mahogany lock box, best finish ...... Rs. 40
Mahogany Instrument, 30 keys, superior finish, in Mahogany lock box 45

GERMAN CONCERTINAS. From Rs. 6 to Rs. 25.

Miscellaneous Musical Instruments for Bands and Christy Minstrel's Troupes.

Catalogues can be had on application.

S. ROSE & Co., 10, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR THE HILLS.

WALKER & Co. have just landed a splendid consignment of Ladies' Dress Goods, consisting of SILK TASSOS, CHAMBERTINS, RHEA FIBRE CLOTH, BAPTISTE and GRASS CLOTH.

These goods are all of a very fine and light texture and have been especially selected to suit the Indian climate.

WALKER & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, ADJOINING WAVERLEY HOTEL.

NOTICES.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

takes the ·450 central fire service Cartridge. Unequalled for range, accuracy, simplicity, durability, easily loaded and unloaded when dark; can be carried with perfect safety when loaded. It far surpasses in efficiency and quality of make the numerous cheap pistols which now flood the market.

COLT'S NEW FIVE-SHOT BREECH-LOADING
CENTRAL FIRE DERINGER REVOLVERS, '41, and '38 calibre, weight 1½ ozs.
"Especially suitable for personal defence or house protection."—See *Land and Water* and *Bell's Life*, of April 17th, 1875.

COLT'S SMALL SEVEN-SHOT REVOLVERS,
for Ladies' use, weight 7 ozs.

COLT'S LARGE BORE BREECH-LOADING DERINGER,
for the waistcoat pocket.

Price Lists free. To be had through any respectable Agent or Dealer in Arms, or from
COLT'S FIRE ARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT
KALBADAVIE ROAD,
BOMBAY

BEGS to invite the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to his large stock of Carved and Plain Blackwood, Teakwood, Ebonywood, and Gold Gilt Furniture, for Drawing-room, Library, Dining-room, Bed-room, Messes, Camps, Clubs, &c. &c.

BEDSTEAD.

Iron Bedsteads, Babies' Cots, Cradles, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Iron Stretcher Beds of all sizes, Brass Canopies, Children's Cots and Cradles; Bath Tubs Wooden and Zinc; Heat Bath Tubs; Portable Bath Tubs with covers lock and key; Foot Tubs and Cans; Tin Boxes of sizes; Bird Cages of all descriptions.

SURAT WORK BOXES.

In Ivory, Sandalwood, and Ebonywood; China Work Boxes China Tea and Coffee Boxes; Card Boxes and Plates of Sizes.

PERAMBULATORS.

Of one, two, and four seats; best Pictures on canvas in elegant [illegible] frames; Toilet Glasses in Blackwood, Mahogany, and Ebonywood; Rocking Horses of all sizes.

LAMPS.

Carr[illegible]age and Buggy Lamps; Carriage and Buggy Whips; Pol ce [illegible]hand Lanterns; Round Hanging Globes, plain or fl wered [illegible] with gold gilt, &c., Argand Hanging Lamps, by Tu ker, fr[illegible]om one to twelve lights; Chandeliers from four to eighteen lig[illegible]hts.

CROCKERY.

Dinner Sets, [illegible] white and gold; Breakfast Sets; Washhand Jug and Basin [illegible] Sets; Wine Coolers, Cut Tumblers, wine and beer Jugs, &c.,

FURNITURE.

Cretonnes, Chintz[illegible], Reps, Damasks, Velvets Gimps, Fringes, Cord, &c., of every [illegible] color and description; Carpets in Piles, Borders, and in pieces [illegible] of sizes; Air Pillows and Mattrasses; Feather Pillows; Mat[illegible]trasses (Cotton, Coir, or Horse-hair) made to sizes, Railway [illegible] Rugs; Table Covers; Portmanteaux; Overland Chairs, &c.

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE [illegible]urther begs to state that he will be glad to receive orders for ma[illegible]king Furniture of every and any description, and according to a[illegible]ny kind of pattern sent to him instructions.

J. N. also undertakes to re[illegible]pair, reline, and polish (French or wax and oil), carefully all sor[illegible]ts of furniture, &c., either at the residence of customers, or in h[illegible]is establishment, if forwarded.

The large patronage J. N. h[illegible]as been favored with throughout his Presidency, and his having s[illegible]upplied from his Establishment Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to a great number of European Ladies and Gentle[illegible]men, as well as to H. H. the Holkar of Indor, the Mahraja of Jeypore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Raja of Rutlam, the Princes o[illegible]f Kattywar, and many other Native Chiefs, induces him to hope for a continuance of public support.

NOTICES.

CAUTION
TO
BUYERS
AND
CONSUMERS
OF
OIL.

THE EXTENSIVE REPUTATION OF OUR OIL HAVING LED OTHERS TO IMITATE OUR BRAND AND COPY THE GENERAL STYLE OF OUR PACKAGES IN BRANDING AND PACKING INFERIOR GOODS, WE WOULD CAUTION THE PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL AGAINST SUCH IMITATIONS, AND RECOMMEND THEM TO BE SURE AND SEE THAT THE WORDS

"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"

ARE STENCILLED ON THE CASES AND STAMP OF THE HIGH *Screw Tops.* NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR STAMP ON THE SCREW TOP.

The Devoe Manufacturing Company,
127, Pearl and 80 Beaver Streets,
NEW YORK.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also especially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public

Advertisers can select the Stations on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

SCOTTISH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

—The Undersigned as AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE on Warehouses, Mills, Merchandise and other Property in Bombay and the neighbourhood on FAVOURABLE TERMS.

C. MACDONALD & Co.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay and in addition returns to insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, 9, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RATES OF DIFFERENT OFFICES.

Payable during life for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000 at death. Without Profits yearly at Age 25.

New Plan of "Oriental"	Rs. 16 11 4
Other Offices, from Rs. 24 15 8 to	" 34 0 0
New Plan of "Oriental" with Profits	" 18 14 0
The "Positive" Co., with Profits	" 20 2 8

New Business increasing at the rate of 200 per cent. per annum.

The "Oriental" is the most Economically managed Proprietory Life Office in India. The only Company that strictly prohibits Amalgamation, and allows Policy Holders to vote at Meetings. Funds in Government Securities only.

Intending Assurers or Investors—European or Native—are invited to compare Rates and Conditions of this Company, with those of any other Company.

The Many Substantial Advantages will be learned from the Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, which can be obtained from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary

Or any of the Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (and re-insurances.) CAPITAL	" 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 3,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,796,300

CHAIRMAN:
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER:
T. WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security the Queen Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favourable terms than hitherto.

Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Queen offers the ordinary security arising out of its Life Accumulation Fund, which now AMOUNTS TO £294,000 BEING 489 PER CENT. OF THE ENTIRE NET PREMIUMS RECEIVED ON EVERY POLICY THEN IN EXISTENCE.

IN ADDITION IT POSSESSED

A General Reserve amounting to £130,000, being considerably more than sufficient to provide for all running Fire risks.

IT WILL THUS BE SEEN THAT IN POINT OF SECURITY QUEEN POLICIES ARE UNSURPASSED.

THE COMPANY HAS PAID.

IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS, £1,348,314.

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives: full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO 2,987,174, WHICH IS INVESTED IN THE BEST SECURITIES AND ESTIMATED TO PRODUCE 3,148,283.

A Reversionary Bonus of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennial period ending 31st Oct. 1874, has just been declared.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for	1852	£ 76,925
Do.	1862	£300,690
Do.	1872	£816,882

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms; coal on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds......£ 1,858,011.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 6
25	41 6	32 13	22 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	23 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	[illegible] 10	[illegible] 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, Dec. 1875.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON AND CALCUTTA 1834.
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6. William IV., Cap. 54.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£500,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£50,000.
INVESTED CAPITAL. ACCUMULATED ASSETS—Rs. 1,03,34,860 of which Forty Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.
LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, KING WILLIAM STREET.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq.,
John Macfarlane, Esq.,
F. A. Owen, Esq.,
C. M. I. Pollock, Esq.,
and
W. S. D. Blackhall, Esq.
AGENTS—MESSRS. FORBES & Co.

MEDICAL REFEREE—H. COOK, Esq. M.D.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. BIRNIGTON, HOSE, and LANGLEY.

After the operation of upwards of 41 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of those desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1874 was 11,323, Assuring £10,134,382

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £3,142,065

The assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1874 were £1,032,480

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared at the Forty First Annual General Court of Proprietors on the 12th May 1875.

No Society Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of Premium as low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a reserve for its liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than the above to its assured.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1. Perfect security combined with the utmost liberality and economy in rates of premium.
2. Lives below the ordinary standard of health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture or other ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
3. Assurances may be effected on participating scales, entitling to profits, and on non-participating scales, viz., without profits, at reduced rates, for short periods or for the whole term of life and on Death or attaining a fixed age whichever happens first. Also on Survivorships, Joint Lives and Last Survivors.
4. Stamp duty on all policies paid by the Society without charge to the assured.
5. All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the assured.
6. All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of death, or earlier, under discount.
7. One Calendar month, as days of grace, allowed for payment of premiums, and claims paid, should death occur within that period, upon tender of the premium within the days of grace, or deduction of such premium, with interest, from the sum Assured claimed on death
8. Policies allowed to lapse may be revived within twelve months of the premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
9. Policies upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
10. Policies on lives in India for the whole term of life which have been in force for the period of three years are purchased by the Society, or loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value
11. Written notices of assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in duplicate, so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

Liberal Commission allowed to professional men and others upon their introduction of New Life Business.

FORBES & Co.,
Agents Bombay Branch.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

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